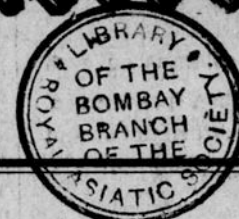


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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 90

BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1934

TWELVE PAGES

HOARE'S STATEMENT ON AMNESTY TO POLITICALS

U. P. CONGRESS MEN'S PLANS

No Separate Party To Be Formed To Contest Elections

WORK IN COUNTRY GETS PRIORITY

LUCKNOW, April 16. The U. P. Congress Workers' meeting passed the following resolution:—

(1) This meeting is of opinion that no separate party be formed for enabling the Congressmen to contest election and if the Congress considers expedient any time to capture the legislatures, it should do so in its own name the members elected on this behalf being subject to the control or supervision of the All-India Congress Committee or the Committee there of in accordance with the policy and programme laid down by the Provincial Congress or the A.I.C.C.

(2) This meeting is further of opinion that undue prominence should not be given to the legislatures and whether Congressmen enter the legislatures or keep out of them, priority and importance should always be given to the work done in the country.—United Press.

U. P. WANTS SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION

Congressmen Appeal To Gandhiji Not To Isolate Himself

LUCKNOW, April 16. After two days' deliberations the meeting of the U.P. Congressmen passed a resolution reaffirming its profound confidence in Mahatma Gandhi, approving of Gandhiji's advice to suspend civil resistance for Swaraj as distinguished from specific grievance, recommending immediate holding of a special session of the Congress to take stock of the situation and give the necessary guidance and urging immediate drawing up of an economic programme for the country on socialist lines.

The resolution expressed grave concern at Mahatma Gandhi's desire to bear singly the brunt of the fight for Swaraj by the method of civil disobedience and requested him not to isolate himself from the rest of the nation in carrying on the struggle and paid tribute to the countless men and women who had cheerfully undergone untold sufferings in the Civil Disobedience Movement. The meeting has not yet concluded and will reassemble in the evening.—A. P.

GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT

Simon On Her Reply To British Inquiry

LONDON, April 16. In the House of Commons Sir John Simon announced that the German Government replied to the British inquiry concerning increased armaments expenditure. The German Government supplied information in the form of a Note, the relevant portion of which would be published. Asked if the Note showed that German rearmament was proceeding to a considerable extent, Sir J. Simon replied that it would be in the interest of them all that they should examine the Note first.—Reuter.

NILA NAGINI AGAIN!

CHICAGO, April 16. Nila Cram Cook announced she is planning to have her marriage with Alfred Hutchins ex-ship's steward annulled, because "my principles are against a single personal attachment."

A. Hutchins declared that the annulment could not be granted when two people lived together and he did not intend to give grounds for divorce.—Reuter.

Haig Defines Govt. Attitude

Will Allow Even The Working Committee To Meet, If Necessary

CALLING OFF OF C. D. WILL HELP JAIL DELIVERY

NEW DELHI, April 16.

Sir Harry Haig announced in the Legislative Assembly this morning that the Government would raise no obstacle to the convening of a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee or the Congress for the purpose of ratifying Mahatma Gandhi's new policy and calling off of the Civil Disobedience Movement, and, if, as a result, the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off, the Government would review their policy, regarding Congress organisations and the release of political prisoners convicted in connection with the Congress Movement would be expedited.

POSERS FOR HOME MEMBER

Considerable interest attached to to-day's proceedings in the Assembly as Mr. Ranga Iyer and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai had tabled short notice questions regarding Gandhiji's new move to which the Home Member was to reply. Mr. Ranga Iyer asked: "Have the Government considered the advisability of taking immediate steps for the release of civil disobedience prisoners after the ratification of Mr. Gandhi's abandonment of civil disobedience by the Congress Working Committee? If so, are the Government prepared to make a declaration of their policy? Are the Government prepared to remove the ban on the Congress Working Committee to enable it to hold a meeting to consider the ratification of Mr. Gandhi's decision?"

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai asked: (A) Has the attention of the decision of Mahatma Gandhi suspending individual civil disobedience for 'Swaraj' and leaving council entry open to the desire of Congressmen?

(B) If so, do the Government propose to review their attitude towards the Congress and revise their own policy behind the various notifications suppressing Congress activities? If not, why not? If so, how far do they propose to proceed in the matter?

(C) Do the Government propose to declare the A.I.C.C. a lawful body? If not, why not?

Sir Harry Haig replied to the questions of Mr. Ranga Iyer and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai together. He said: "(1) The Government propose to raise no obstacle to a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee or, if the Congress leaders so prefer, of the Indian National Congress for the purpose of ratifying the statement of policy recently made by Mr. Gandhi and calling off civil disobedience.

"(2) If such a meeting is held and if the Government are satisfied that as a result of the meeting civil disobedience has been called off by the Government, will certainly review their policy towards the various Congress organisations.

"RELEASE OF PRISONERS

"(3) With reference to the question of the release of prisoners, who have been convicted for offences connected with civil disobedience I would remind the House that I explained in August last that the local Government have been releasing civil disobedience prisoners before the expiration of their sentences. If they were satisfied that such releases were not likely to encourage the revival of civil disobedience. That is a policy which the Government intend to continue. If civil disobedience is called off effectively the policy of release will naturally be expedited.

MISSED ANSWER

Mr. Rangaiyer: I thought I missed the Hon'ble Member's answer to my question whether Government are prepared to remove the ban on the Congress Working Committee.

Sir Harry Haig: I must apologise to my Hon'ble friend, but since he has asked this question the particular point about which he inquires does not seem to have come into practical prominence. If the idea is that the Congress Working Committee would be the body to call off civil disobedience then Government will certainly be prepared to consider giving necessary authorisation for that purpose but if, as it seems more probable, all that is contemplated is that there should be an informal meeting of the members of the Congress Working Committee in order to consider the policy to be placed before the A. I. C. C. then no action on the part of Government is required.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know whether the Hon'ble Member realises that a meeting of the Working Committee must first of all be held in order to pave the way for calling the Congress or A. I. C. C.?

Sir Harry Haig: Well, sir, I think I have dealt with the point fully in my answer to Mr. Rangaiyer.

BAN EXISTS

Mr. Rangaiyer: Is not it a fact that the ban exists on the Congress Working Committee?

Sir Harry Haig: Formally it does but I say that as far as I can see no occasion will arise for the formal removal of it.—A. P.

SWARAJISTS TO COMPLETE PLANS

(From Our Special Correspondent) NEW DELHI, April 16. Dr. Ansari leaves Delhi on 29th instant for Ranchi to take (Continued on Page 8.)

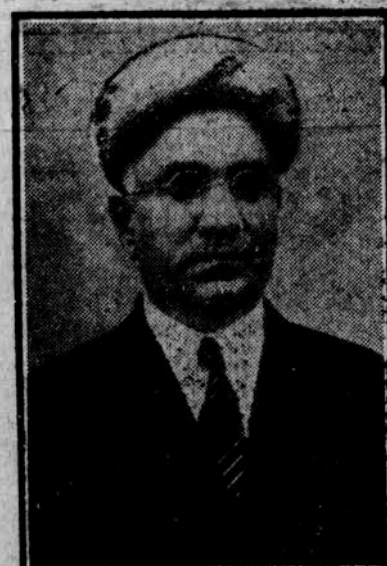
IF C. D. M. IS CALLED OFF

"Release Possible"

But Jawahar May Not Be Released

LONDON, April 16. In the House of Commons Mr. Bernays asked whether the Government of India following Gandhiji's announcement ending Civil Disobedience would grant amnesty to all political prisoners.

Sir S. Hoare recalled that Local Governments in the past year had been releasing Civil Disobedience prisoners before the expiration of sentences when they were satisfied that the release was not likely to encourage the revival of the movement. As a result, the number of prisoners since the end of April, 1932 when it amounted to approximately 32,500, had fallen at the end of last month to 1450 of which over 600 are from Bombay. "If Civil Disobedience comes to an end, I hope it will be possible to expedite releases. This statement refers only to Civil Disobedience prisoners, not terrorists and persons convicted of 'sedition'."—Reuter.



Mr. H. Rahimtoolah Elected Mayor Of Bombay (Report On Page 12)

ALL MAROONED CREW RESCUED

Soviet Polar Aviators Successful Efforts

(FROM AZIZ AZAD.) "Special to Chronicle."

MOSCOW, April 13. The Soviet polar aviators Molokov Kamanin and Slepnev again alighted at the icecamp where the crew and passengers of the "Chelyuskin" had been marooned. They brought 43 safely to cape Wankarem.

To-day the work of rescue, (saving the remaining six, besides dogs and other valuable accessories of the sunken Chelyuskin) was completed.

Professor Schmidt has been removed to a hospital in Alaska. (The above cable was booked at Moscow on April 13 and received at Bombay on April 16.)

VICTORIA CLUB CALLOVER ON DERBY

LONDON, April 16. The following is the Victoria Club callover on Derby:—

5/2 Colombo (Taken and Offered).
8-1 Medieval Knight (Offered).
9/1 Umidwar (Offered) 19/2 Taken.
100/6 Valerious (Offered) 18/1 Taken.
100/6 Master Vere (Offered).
100/6 Lozingaro (Offered).
22/1 Windsorland (Offered) 25/1 Taken.—Reuter's Special.

Churchill Charges Hoare & Derby

Indo-Lancashire Pact & Alleged Breach Of Privileges

PREMIER TO PRESIDE OVER COMMITTEE

LONDON, April 16. At the conclusion of questions in the House of Commons, to-day Mr. Churchill asked leave to raise the question of privilege and requested the Speaker's ruling that he might submit a motion to the House. He said, he raised the matter with greatest reluctance, but had no other choice than to do so. Mass of evidence had been placed unreservedly at his disposal and there was evidence of the most remarkable character. He brought it forward at the first Parliamentary opportunity.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Churchill submitted that breach of privileges of the House had arisen out of certain proceedings by some members of the Select Committee and felt that the matter required, in the first instance, investigation by the Committee of Privileges. During May, 1933, the Indian section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was engaged in preparing evidence for Select Committee. As soon as the details of the Committee reaching Sir S. Hoare, a sharp difference of opinion arose between him and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Churchill asserted that Sir Samuel Hoare from that date set himself to preventing the presentation of Lancashire evidence in the form in which those most concerned with the welfare of cotton industry wanted to present it.

In June, 1933 the Indian Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce completed the preparation of evidence which was printed and hundred copies were sent to the Secretary to the Select Committee by whom they were formally received. It was then expected that hearing would take place about June 30. Actually it did not occur till Nov. 4. Copy of the text reached Sir S. Hoare. Thereafter a dinner was held in London on June 27 at Lord Derby's house at which a number of members of the Indian Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce were invited by Lord Derby.

Sir S. Hoare and two other Ministers were present.

Mr. Churchill declared this was the beginning of a long series of negotiations amounting to pressure upon the Manchester Chamber of Commerce recognised as pressure by them. The object of the pressure was to procure fundamental alteration in the evidence already officially tendered to the Secretary of the Select Committee and already in his possession. Until July 28 members of the India Section still adhered to their opinion to stand by their evidence. The pressure which they apprehended soon came primarily from Sir S. Hoare through channels which Government can command, both direct and indirect, particularly that of Lord Derby, a leading Member of the Select Committee, who visited Manchester in September and invited Members of the Chamber of Commerce and counselled them to alter their evidence. Eventually the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was induced to withdraw evidence. It was not part of his case to dispute the right of witnesses to modify evidence they had tendered in writing.

SPEAKER'S RULING.

The speaker ruled that Mr. Churchill made out a "prima facie" case of breach of privilege.

He was concerned with the quarter from which the pressure came and the channels through which it was applied. October mission arrived from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in India and attempts were made to persuade the mission to take the responsibility of asking that original evidence be altered. The Mission were on the spot and able to judge (Continued on page 10).

ASSEMBLY ELECTION THIS YEAR?

Officials Fear Of Losing Prestige In Country

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 16. Every elected member you meet tells you "in confidence" that he has heard from an Executive Council "in confidence" that the life of the Assembly would be extended.

On the other hand, every official I meet tells me that there is no foundation for such a view, that the final decision has been reached by the Viceroy's Executive Council only this evening. Not only for fear of losing prestige in the country but on administrative grounds, officials favour election for Assembly this year.

One argument is that the electorate under reforms would be so large that it would be impossible to manage simultaneous elections for provincial councils and Assembly. It has been stated by some M. L. A's that the matter has gone out of the hands of the Viceroy and even of the Secretary of State and that the British Cabinet has had say in the matter.

BRITISH CABINET FEARS

According to these members the British Cabinet fears that the life of the National Government would be at stake if Swarajists capture the Assembly and denounce the White Paper next January when the White Paper scheme would be before the House of Commons. It is also said, that though the balance of advantages is in favour of dissolution, all depends whether the Viceroy asserts himself more than Sir S. Hoare or "vice versa."

However, I will stick to my view that election will take place in the next Autumn.

ROOSEVELT ON ADJOURNMENT

Asks Democratic Leaders Of House To Clear Up Programme

OPPOSED TO 30 HOUR WEEK BILL

WASHINGTON, April 16.

It is understood, President Roosevelt asked the Democratic leaders of the House of Representatives to clear up the programme for adjournment as soon as possible. He appears willing to sacrifice some important legislation in order to obtain adjournment in the middle of May or shortly thereafter.

The President intends to submit immediately the general relief Bill calling for 1500 million dollars. It is indicated President Roosevelt wants Stock Exchange regulatory legislation with more definite margin requirements than contained in the pending bill in the present form.

He holds as imperative the enactment of measures relating to the reciprocal tariff and relief measures but is strongly opposed to compulsory 30 Hour-week Bill, farm-mortgage refinancing inflation measure and proposal to pay off depositors in the banks which closed during the financial crisis.—Reuter's Special.

Golfer Kirkald Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 16.

The death occurred of golfer Andrew Kirkald, aged 75.

STOP PRESS

GOVT. AND A I C C

NEW DELHI, April 16.

Further attempt by the Associated Press at elucidation of Government attitude regarding Congress shows that at present neither the Congress nor the A. I. C. C. is declared illegal. Government had only prevented their meeting. Government will not now do so to enable these bodies to decide the issue of civil disobedience. The only body which is unlawful is the Congress Working Committee.

Government do not propose to cancel the notification yet, but whether the Working Committee meets formally or informally Government will ignore the legal position and let the committee meet.

With the exception of Pandit Jawaharlal, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jai Ramdas Daulatram, twelve members of the Working Committee are already outside the jail and have been meeting frequently.—A. P.

PARSEE WHO FOUGHT WITH U. S. ARMY.

TRENTON, New Jersey.

(By Air Mail.)

Dr. Dinshah Pestani Framji Ghadiali of Malaga, Ohio, who in 1917 became a United States citizen after serving with the American army during the World War, may be deported from the country on the ground that he comes under the ban against Asiatics, says the New York "Herald Tribune."

Mr. Harla Besson, District Attorney, announces that Mr. Ghadiali will be given a hearing on May 8 before Judge John Boyd A.V. in Camden, New Jersey.

Mr. Ghadiali, in his own defence, declares that he is not subject to the ban because he is descended from the Parsee Zoroastrians, rulers of ancient Persia, who are classed by historians as Aryans.

"The complaint," he says "seems actuated by some idea that because the respondent was born in Bombay, India, he was therefore, ineligible. However, on the obvious grounds that an Englishman born in Africa does not become Negro, the respondent born in India is a free white person and is eligible."—Reuter.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—Brahmin Lady aged within 28 years. Healthy and fair. Moderately literate. Preferably Mysorian. Correspondence confidential. To marry widower. Apply box first "Instance." Box No. 2267, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Graduates, &/or Under-Graduates as Canvasers for selling Swadeshi Printing Inks in all colours—See personally during the Office hours, Dolatram Kashiram & Co., Karekwardi, Opp. Pande's Dharamshala, Thakordwar Road, Bombay 2. (8240).

Wanted—Influential Salesmen on Rs. 40 p.m. to push Novelties, Safety matches, Paints, Varnishes, Machinery goods, etc. Must pay Rs. 50 against value of sample stock. Apply to: Box No. 2222, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras. Session re-opens July 1, 1934. Ten months course qualifies for appointment as teachers of physical education anywhere in India. Prospectus obtainable from Principal on remittance of four annas. Applications for admission must reach the Principal not later than June 15. (8246).

Admission Into The Bengal Veterinary College for G.V.Sc. Course.—An excellent opening for youths seeking a career. Candidates desirous of admission into the above College should present themselves to the undersigned at Calcutta with necessary certificates (as per Rules) on the 1st June 1934 for selection. The course is for 3 years. Preference will be given to those who have passed the I.A. or I.Sc. Examination of any recognised University. Matriculation or its equivalent is essential. Ten stipends at Rs. 12/8/- each per month (3 in Class C, 3 in Class B and 4 in Class A) will be awarded after examination to bonafide Bengal students besides the Bengal District Board stipends. Ideal residential hostels are attached to the College with all facilities for indoor and outdoor games and medical assistance. Rules, curricula and other information of the College may be had on application to the Manager, A. D. MacGregor, F.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S., I.V.S. Principal, Bengal Veterinary College, Belgachia, Calcutta. The 1st April, 1934. (8242).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Special Agents to sell our "Lucky Policy" of Rs. Ten rupees. Terms lucrative. Under India Insurance Society, Limited, Ambala. 4. (2212).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, 8d Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Sezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Paighat, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Hards, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rohtak, Arvi, Bilchpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, The "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION OF JURYMEN is directed to the Preliminary, Jury Lists, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 12th April, 1934, Part II. Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 20th instant.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA, Sheriff of Bombay. Bombay, 16th April, 1934. 8247

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "KAISHO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 15th April, 1934, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

THE KHANDRISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 60TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 28th day of April, 1934, at 4-0 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company "Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort," for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1933.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Mathuradas Dwarakadas as an additional Director made by your Board.

4th—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1934 and to fix their remuneration, and

6th—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 28th April 1934 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th April, 1934. 8243

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 300 Units Kerosing oil 150 deg. to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1934-1935 ending 31st March 1935 so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 28th April, 1934 at 4 p.m. The tenders, should be accompanied with Rs. 25 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The tenders are at liberty to remain present at the time the tender are opened, and the undersigned reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office, dated 11-4-1934. 8241

NOTICE

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of one slow speed electrically driven Air Compressor, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1934.

Tenders should be sealed, superscribed "TENDER FOR SLOW SPEED AIR COMPRESSOR FOR COLABA", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, with a deposit of Rs. 2,000/-.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 2/-, to any one desirous to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
City Engineer's Office,
Municipal Offices, Bombay.
Dated, 17th April, 1934. (8239)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE.—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations of the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations of the London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

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Heijin Maru	4364	25 Apr.	30 Apr.
Nagato Maru	5901	25 Apr.	5 May
Tango Maru	6893	29 Apr.	10 May
Maybashi Maru	7005	18 May	29 May

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave
Haruna Maru	10500	30 Apr.
Katori Maru	10000	15 May

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers Tons Leave

Sawa Maru	10700	30 Apr.
Fushimi Maru	11000	10 May

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers Tons Leave

Asama Maru	17000	9 May
Taiyo Maru	14500	23 May

Kobe-Seattle via VANCOUVER

Steamers Tons Leave

Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May
Hiye Maru	11600	4 June

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Kaisha	14th "	22nd "
Celeste	26th "	11th May
Altai	9th May	2nd "
Keifuku	20th "	26th "
Pacific	24th "	7th June

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Telegrams: "Shosen."

(Continued from Col. 7).

bales cotton raw, N Manilla & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji; 1000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw, G. Dossa & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama.—200 bales cotton raw, Nishio Co. Ltd.

S. S. Kaisha Maru for Osaka.—90 tons iron scrap, M. B. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—100 tons iron scrap, M. G. Abdulhussein; 800 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 16.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Ahmed, Agents, E. S. N. Co., from Colombo.—1189 bags copra; 101 lb. tea.

From Alleppey.—81 bags copra; 310 bundles gunnies.

From Ccchin.—400 bags dry chillies; 36 bales ginger; 316 bags pepper; 98 bundles mats; 125 bags coconuts; 995 bundles coir yarn; 307 bundles coir rope.

From Tuticorin.—1000 empty drums, 54 bags ooid must dust.

S. S. Corona, Agents, Volkart Bros., from Bangkok.—375 pces teak squares; 15334 pces teak; conversions; 43 pces. young squares.

S. S. Mundra, Agents, M. M. & Co., from London.—180 cases newspapers; 60 tyres; 70 cases disinfectant fluid; 194 cases gin; 75 fruit salt; 380 cases medicine; 400 cases mill discs; 70 cases borie acid; 200 bags borax; 37 cases plywood; 100 cases winecarnis; 275 cases boot polish; 40 cases saucages; 31 cases creosote oil; 35 cases pipe clay; 61 cases beer; 39 cases whisky; 165 cases o'stor; 50 cases glassware; 251 cases soap; 80 cases provision; 100 cases cement; 277 drums lub. oil; 66 drums colour; 65 drums varnish; 617 drums paint; 140 drums turpentine; 160 drums linseed oil.

From Amsterdam.—225 cases beer.

From Cheroute.—45 cases brandy.

From Bordeaux.—55 cases wine; 29 cases preserves.

From Middlesborough.—61 bundles steel keys; 1360 bundles steel sheets; 750 bundles steel circles; 84 bundles steel channels; 99 bundles steel rods; 3400 bags chemicals; 43 bundles wire; 31 bundles expanded metal.

From Antwerp.—316 bundles steel rivets; 3451 bundles steel hooks; 110 bundles steel flats; 426 bundles steel sheets; 200 bundles steel circles; 2107 bundles steel rods; 116 bundles steel channels; 575 bundles steel joists; 120 bundles nails; 408 bundles tubes; 130 bags farina; 402 bags bolts and nuts; 2659 bundles steel bars.

From Alexandria.—500 bales cotton.

From Port Said.—32 cases olive oil.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

April 16th.

Clan Mackeller, Hayes, Liverpool.

City of London, Brown, Liverpool.

Burdwan, Danil, Kobe.

Kaisho Maru, Aguri, Kobe.

Akbar, Keir, Calcutta.

Barela, Brady, Calcutta.

Badapur, Nelson, Rangoon.

Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.

British Premier, Oxly, Abadan.

City of Cairo, Hoppins, Karachi.

Durenda, Parker, Karachi.

Jehangir, Clifton, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

April 16th.

City of Cairo, Hoppins, Liverpool.

Oldham, Lee, Calcutta.

LOADING.

April 16th.

Steamer Badapur for Rangoon.

Steamer British Premier for Abadan.

Steamer Garada for Karachi.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

S. S. Jehangir.—The T. M. Coy's steamer Jehangir arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah with a cargo of specie and 1036 pilgrims.

S. S. Clan Mackeller.—The J. F. Coy's steamer Clan Mackeller, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of London.—The K. N. Coy's steamer City of London, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 13 passengers.

S. S. Burdwan.—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Burdwan arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Kaisho Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer Kaisho Maru, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Akbar.—The T. M. Coy's steamer Akbar, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a cargo of 5903 tons coal.

S. S. Badapur.—The B. S. O. & D. Coy's steamer Badapur, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S. S. British Premier.—The A. P. O. Coy's steamer British Premier, arrived in harbour on Monday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S. S. City of Cairo.—The K. N. Coy's steamer City of Cairo, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo and hence she sailed on the same day for Liverpool, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barala.—The B. I. S. Coy's steamer Barala, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

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There is now, more than ever, a constantly growing demand for persons who can write good advertisements. Every businessman realizes that he must advertise in order to succeed. Advertising is the modern key to business prosperity. That is why advertisement writers are paid so handsomely.

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Address.....
Age..... Occupation.....

PAGE-DAVIS SCHOOL OF ADVERTISING,
Indian Head Quarters, Delhi, 33

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ROMANCE! SACRIFICE.

ANNA MAY WONG

in the most fascinating film of her career.

"TIGER BAY"

at
ROXY

TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NEXT SATURDAY.

"AS HUSBANDS GO"

A Jesse L. Lasky Production
with
WARNER BAXTER

TO-NIGHT 9-45 p. m.

LAST SHOW

New Programme

MENAKA

And Her Corps de Ballet in A
Dance-entertainment
including

INDIAN CLASSICAL BALLET

Tickets: Rs. 5/12, 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/2 and As. 9.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ALEMBOIC GRIPE CURE
FOR THE DISORDERS OF THE CHILDREN

MYSORE TOOTH PASTE

RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO.,
11, Princess St., BOMBAY

Hindu Gym. And Communal Cricket Mr. Tairsee On Revival Of Quadrangular Matches

Interviewed by a 'Chronicle' representative regarding the revival of the Quadrangular Cricket in Bombay and the proposed matches on Zone System, Mr. L. R. Tairsee said:—

"As your readers are aware the Hindu Gymkhana was not, and is not, in favour of communal cricket matches. But as other gymkhanas desire to revive the popular matches, we have not stood out. At one time the matter was further complicated by the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association desiring to run these matches. As there have been differences of opinion between the Cricket Board of Control and the Hindu Gymkhana, they (the latter) naturally would not support the move of the Bombay Presidency Association running these matches nor is there any reason why they should, because compared to the Quadrangular Committee, the Association is a baby institution, in whose favour the Hindu Gymkhana need not wish to retire. If the communal matches have not the sanction of the public, they will be in vain fall through.

QUESTION FOR PUBLIC

The Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association is going to run matches on the Zone system. Bombay will thus have a feast of cricket, and it is for the public to show, by their patronage, which of the matches they like most. The communal matches are bound up with financial considerations, as they make money out of them. Therefore this may be the factor, which may taint the support of the Gymkhanas in favour of Quadrangular matches. The communal matches have this much in their favour. They have a father and a mother to run them which cannot be said of the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association.

THE NEW TURKISH LABOUR CODE

Progressive Legislation To Prevent Industrial Disputes And Establish Peace In Industry

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 14. Consequent on the submission of the Whitley Report, a new Factory Bill, embodying a great many of its suggestions, is now being considered by the Indian Legislative Assembly. Legislators and social reformers, in equal measure with employers and workers in this country, are exercised over the various problems raised by Labour legislation on a national scale. In particular, difficulty is experienced about deciding to what extent conditions of Labour may be improved by ameliorative legislation without putting an undue financial strain on industry. At a time like this, it is profitable to study how another Asiatic country, Turkey, is tackling a similar problem of social reconstruction in framing a new Labour Code designed to co-ordinate the interests of all classes and to foster a spirit of industrial concord and harmony.

NEW CODE FOR TURKEY.

A recent issue of the I.L.O. Weekly, Industrial and Labour Information, gives interesting details about the new Turkish Labour Code, which was introduced in the Turkish National Assembly on March 10, 1932. The Code is a comprehensive measure dealing, not merely with the regulation of Labour conditions, but also with such subjects as wages and contracts of employment, trade unions, social insurance and industrial peace. It applies only to the main industries, but the clauses relating to employment exchanges, trade unions and industrial disputes apply to all branches of employment.

The chief features of the Code are: (1) the establishment in industry of an 8-hours day, (2) provision for compulsory insurance against accidents by employers in a large number of branches of industry, (3) the provision of machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes by joint conciliation committees or boards of arbitration, through the intervention of the local Justice of the Peace, (4) the establishment in connection with the Ministry of Economy of a Superior Labour Council, to consider questions concerning the relations between employers and workers, to initiate measures for the improvement of conditions of work, and to study such labour problems as may be submitted to it by the Minister. The Council, which will meet once a year or, if convened by the Minister, more frequently, will be presided over by the Minister. It will include three members of Parliament, several heads of departments in the

Ministries of Economy, Health and Public Works, ten representatives of workers, and ten representatives of employers.

VILAYETS AS PIVOTS. A summary of the more important of the questions dealt with by the Code is given below:— The first chapter deals with contracts of employment and the second with placing in employment, the organisation of which will be entrusted to the 'vilayets' and municipalities under the supervision of the Ministry of National Economy. The third chapter deals with inspection, which will be carried out by inspectors attached to the Ministry of National Economy; it provides also that infringements of the provisions relating to workers' protection shall be punished by a fine, and that if the offence is repeated, the undertakings concerned may be temporarily closed for a specified period.

The fourth chapter deals with insurance against industrial accidents. All workers will be bound to insure with the Industrial Accidents Fund. The Ministry of National Economy shall determine what accidents are to be covered by insurance. The fifth chapter deals with workers' protection.

NO NIGHT WORK FOR JUVENILES.

Factories employing more than 100 workers will be bound to have a doctor permanently attached to the staff, while those employing less than 100 workers will be required to come to an understanding with a doctor in private practice. Hours of work will be eight in the day. The minimum age for admission of children to employment will be fixed at 12. Night work will be prohibited for young persons under 16.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The sixth chapter deals with industrial disputes, which are to be settled by the Government, while the seventh provides for the prohibition of strikes and lock-outs. The eighth chapter deals with occupational associations. The study of this chapter has not yet been completed, but as a beginning has been made with the application of the economic plan the Higher Economic Council has considered it inexpedient to postpone approval of the Act as a whole; a Bill relating to occupational associations will be introduced in the Chamber at a later date.

The Code was approved by the Higher Economic Council at its session in Ankara at the beginning of February, 1934 and was submitted to the National Assembly during March 1934.

FAMILIAR PROBLEMS OF INDIA

As British Experts See Them CAN INDIA PRESERVE GREATER MEASURE OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY?

NEW DELHI, April 16. The Report of Dr. A. L. Bowley and Mr. D. H. Robertson on Scheme of Economic Census of India devotes a chapter on the usefulness of improved information on guiding the policy of the Government with regard to some of the familiar problems of India. A country's prosperity depends partly to a degree to which its productive resources can be kept continuously in use instead of being subjected to spells of unemployment due to seasonal or other causes. The report says: "The time has gone when it could be written, 'There is as yet no industrial unemployment problem in India.' Whatever palliatives contact with the village may bring, the last few years have shown that neither in great industry nor in small is the Indian worker exempt from unemployment. The question therefore may be raised, in India as elsewhere, whether monetary policy can be so guided in the future as to preserve a greater measure of stability of industrial activity. The further question may be raised whether the resolute pursuit of such a policy is likely to be compatible in all circumstances with the stability of external exchange or any particular country or group of countries; and in the event of their proving incompatible, which is to be preferred.

"Adequate information about the position of the other banks is needed for the operation of a Reserve Bank, which is charged with the duty of managing external exchange, while for any wider purpose of economic policy, information about the distribution of banking resources and about the course of production, with special reference to the distinction between consumable and capital goods, would seem to be required.

PROBLEM OF CULTIVATOR

We turn to the problem of the seasonal unemployment of the cultivator due to the fact that his agricultural operations only extend over a part of the agricultural year. Much thought and effort has therefore been spent on devising subsidiary occupations to fill his spare time; and questions arise as to how far such occupations can be placed on an economic basis, and how far, even when they cannot be made fully self-supporting they are deserving of a certain measure of public support. The part-time worker is in competition not only with the mills but with the whole-time handicraftsman whose tools are at work all the year round.

"Successive censuses of production should reveal the rate of growth of factory industry in the country and districts, while the rural survey should provide information about the existing volume of some types of cottage industry in the village, and furnish a background for the intensive study in particular, cases of the conflicting forces mentioned above.

"We now reach our last group of problems—those connected with the right distribution of productive resources of all kinds between different uses and occupations. The most obvious and widely canvassed of these problems is the distribution of resources between production for home consumption and production for purposes of exchange with the products of other lands.

"Statistics must clearly be used in the formulation of a policy of foreign trade control, especially in the construction of trade agreements. Figures of consumption and production at home and abroad, even when studied over a series of years, may in some cases throw an uncertain light on the effects of any given act of tariff policy even on the fortunes of the commodity immediately concerned, since other causes modifying the general conditions of demand and supply may have been at work.

TOWN AND COUNTRY

In particular there arises in India, as in all countries the problem of promoting harmonious development between countryside and town. In India, as in the rest of the world, there has apparently been in recent years an 'over-production' of agricultural goods. Since a large minority of the population is dependent upon agriculture, the ill effects of such a situation are, so far as she uses a money economy, specially prominent in her case. On the other hand to an important extent the food-producing village, and even food-producing family, is a self-contained unit; and in some cases, whatever its privations in other respects, its consumption of food

Rs. 15,000 FOR CAPTURE OF "PRETENDER"

Man Who Claims To Be Amanullah's Step-Brother

PESHAWAR, April 16. The Commander of the Khos Southern Province under instructions from the Afghan Government is reported to have held a Jirga of prominent Maliks at Matun and announced Rs. 15,000 as a reward for the arrest of the mysterious pretender, Amin Jan claiming to be step-brother of the ex-King Amanullah. He indulges in anti-government propaganda of which the Afghan Government desire a speedy end, to prevent the recurrence of a situation similar to that of February last year when Indian troops drew up cordon against the Wazirs and Mahsuds to prevent their flocking to the Khos to participate in the disturbance in the hope of loot.

ULTIMATUM

The Frontier Governor likewise few Wazirs to deliver an ultimatum to the tribal Maliks urging them to recall the tribesmen actively supporting the pretender. The ultimatum yielded desired results. The same pretender reappeared at Bajaur last July necessitating British aerial operations for his (pretender's) surrender from the Khan of Khar.

WARNED TRIBES

It will be recalled that early last month the British Resident at Waziristan warned the Maddakhel tribes, occupying the territory adjoining the Durand Line, against harbouring Amin Jan as a result of which the Maddakhels handed above hundred persons as hostages and several rifles for security and good behaviour.

They also agreed not to harbour the pretender who while claiming to be a relative of the ex-King Amanullah, is suspected to be a Syed from Kurram and is reported to be living in the Afghan District adjoining the Maddakhel country and often visited the Indian side of the border to spread propaganda that might, it appeared likely, eventually lead to interference by tribesmen in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, a contingency which the British Government is bound by treaty to prevent.—A. P.

has probably increased in consequence of the fall of prices. "It cannot be taken for granted that this relative 'over-abundance' of agricultural produce is permanent. The pressure of population growth might yet make it advantageous to concentrate an even greater proportion of the people upon the land, in order that each man might bring from his own food supply and not trench upon other people's since in the last resort it is better to go short of many manufactured products than to go short of food, and since to prove that a holding is 'uneconomic' in the sense that it does not really provide enough for one, is not the same thing as proving that additional labour on it would fail to increase its output at all.

IMPROVEMENT MUST NOT OVERTAKE MARKET CAPACITY

"On the other hand if productivity should keep successfully ahead of the pressure upon food the problem of 'balance' might come to assume more decisively in India the form which is assumed in the world as a whole, namely that of diverting an increasing proportion of the population from primary to secondary pursuits—industry, transport and personal services—where they will form a market for the cultivators' products and thus enable him to escape the perils of glut and increase the variety and range of his own consumption. And in this connection it may be remembered that the purpose of the organisation of marketing is not merely to obtain for the producer the full economic value of his product, but to promote exchanges which would otherwise not have taken place. Meanwhile the question arises as to whether the danger of intensifying the agricultural 'over-production' is a reason for not pressing on rapidly with the policy of improving the productive powers of the land. And the answer, once more, seems to depend partly on the degree to which rural India functions independently of a money economy. If this independence of money were complete, there could be nothing but good in extending to other products the process which has been applied to sugar, cotton and wheat. But, to take an example, while it is undoubtedly in the long run to the advantage of India that the quality of her cattle should be enhanced, (and their number consequently reduced), by intensive efforts to improve breed, it is not desirable that improvement should outrun the capacity of markets, and thus outpace the ability to support good breeding by good feeding.—A. P.

Menaka's Changed Dance Programme

KRISHNA BALLET EVOKES GREAT RESPONSE

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

Menaka is, evidently, the art-topic of the day. She is, like all enterprising pioneers, attracting excited attention from all quarters. Incidentally, or rather consequentially, she is attracting eagerly interested crowds to the Opera House. On Sunday, as on the two previous occasions, one met at the Opera House, in the garden and all odd corners which might be the "foyer" for sophisticated play goers, those who watched her dances to understand, to appreciate and those who watched them to discuss and disagree. But they all gathered to watch and will, I feel assured, continue to gather and to watch her dances for Menaka has brought the dance India from the nebulous phase of academic essays, from the condition of mechanical and literal recipe of past formula, to the position of art of live interest and realities. What is the value of the art we, as a nation, inherit? What is its interpretation in terms of the modern stage? How does it react to the new methods and medium? The value, the interpretation and reaction were manifested as clearly in "Laxmi Darshan" as in "Bhakti Bhava." Laxmi Darshan, which has been forced on admiration from quarters accustomed to accept and uphold the means as the end of art the irresistible charm of the shadowed dance, staged with effective simplicity, inspired by motifs from the Amravoti sculptures, has been obviously more than the correct technique.

"Bhakti Bhava," an entirely different subject was equally well appreciated and it was equally remote from an exhibition of technical exercises.

KRISHNA LILA BALLET.

It was, however, "Krishna Lila," the ballet which, naturally, evoked the greatest attention, enthusiasm and response from the crowded house. The Krishna romance, narrated in fine incidents, was a dance theme decidedly ambitious in aim and not by any chance, easy in execution on the stage as one finds it at the Opera House. The occasional slackness of movement which one noticed on the opening night had almost entirely disappeared. Janna Prasad, whose Krishna appeared to over-tame that evening showed dignity and distinct improvement. And, Menaka with her spirited grace set the infectious example for the entire group of Gopa and Gopis. The lighting arrangements were better regular and displayed to great advantage the setting and the costumes.

COLOUR AND QUALITY.

The rich variety of colour in costumes contributed quite justifiably, greatly to the intrinsic lyric qualities of the Krishna Lila ballet. These qualities would have received further enhancement if additional labour on it would fail to increase its output at all.

IMPROVEMENT MUST NOT OVERTAKE MARKET CAPACITY

"On the other hand if productivity should keep successfully ahead of the pressure upon food the problem of 'balance' might come to assume more decisively in India the form which is assumed in the world as a whole, namely that of diverting an increasing proportion of the population from primary to secondary pursuits—industry, transport and personal services—where they will form a market for the cultivators' products and thus enable him to escape the perils of glut and increase the variety and range of his own consumption. And in this connection it may be remembered that the purpose of the organisation of marketing is not merely to obtain for the producer the full economic value of his product, but to promote exchanges which would otherwise not have taken place. Meanwhile the question arises as to whether the danger of intensifying the agricultural 'over-production' is a reason for not pressing on rapidly with the policy of improving the productive powers of the land. And the answer, once more, seems to depend partly on the degree to which rural India functions independently of a money economy. If this independence of money were complete, there could be nothing but good in extending to other products the process which has been applied to sugar, cotton and wheat. But, to take an example, while it is undoubtedly in the long run to the advantage of India that the quality of her cattle should be enhanced, (and their number consequently reduced), by intensive efforts to improve breed, it is not desirable that improvement should outrun the capacity of markets, and thus outpace the ability to support good breeding by good feeding.—A. P.

BEARD PRODUCED IN COURT!

School Manager Alleges He Was Assaulted By Police Officers

MOGA, April 15. A case under Sections 325/323, 504 I.P.C. was filed in the court of District Magistrate, Ferozepur by Sunder Singh of village Saido Tehsil Moga against Gulam Mohd in-charge of Special Police, Moga Head constable and Jhangir Khan, constable special Police Moga Tehsil Moga.

It is alleged by the complainant that while he was standing near the gate of the girl's school in village Saido, Tehsil Moga, the two constables came and wanted to enter the girl's school. He in the capacity of the Manager asked them not to enter the school. Thereupon the constables are alleged to have ordered him to march to the presence of the sub-inspector who was staying at the liquor shop in the village; where, he is alleged to have been maltreated and beaten by the Sub-Inspector as well as by the Head Constable and the constable. A patch of his beard, it is alleged, having been pulled out.

The complainant got himself examined by a doctor at Moga and filed a suit in the Court of District Magistrate, Ferozepur. He presented the bunch of beard pulled out.

The District Magistrate has forwarded the complaint to the Superintendent of Police—United Press

Devdhar had been more actively responsive.

The "Anand Gati" by Vimala and Malati and "Patang" by Lalila and Mumtaz "Vir-Velela" by Janna Prasad, "Tarana-I-Vshaqu" by Menaka and Janna Prasad were items that indicated the growing skill of the players. Menaka has trained and guided.

Janna Prasad was again, in his own "Harao Mohr," the comic, Bikaner interlude. Mohanlal was more confident in Ramchandra and expressive than he appeared to be on the previous occasion. His pre-e movements and free gestures are his natural gifts, gifts that need adequate employment and direction.

"Yvana Nriya" like Bhakti Bhava" was one of the new items on the changed programme. It was a "Duet" by Menaka and Lalita clearly suggestive of the joys of youth. One must not conclude without mentioning the well-controlled skill of Jannardhan the "Tabla-Taranga."

Menaka's last performance in Bombay on Tuesday is last opportunity for the art enthusiasts in Bombay.

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EXCITING DUEL IN CITY GAMBLING DEN

Police Open Revolver Fire And Arrest 27 Persons

A desperate battle in which two Police Officers were pitted against a gang of cardsharpers, numbering over 40, which occurred in a room at Bhavanishankar Road, at the dead of night on Saturday, led to the opening of revolver fire by one of the officers.

The cardsharpers, who outnumbered the Police, showed fight but when Sub-Inspector Pathan fired a few revolver shots there followed a terrible scramble to evade arrest. Some of them leaped out of the first floor window and others rushed out of the room.

Of those who attempted to escape by leaping out of the window three received serious injuries. On removal to the K.E.M. Hospital all of them were found to have fractured their skulls.

Sub-Inspector Pathan and Sub-Inspector Samant, who headed the Police party also received slight injuries in the engagement.

The Police arrested 27 persons and seized packs of cards used for gambling and a sum of Rs. 300, alleged to be the proceeds of gambling.

The raid occurred at night on Saturday. Sub-Inspector Pathan and Sub-Inspector Samant accompanied to the Crime Branch accompanied by a posse of constables motored to the Bhavanishankar Rd., Dadar. In order to reach the

headquarters of the gamblers the police had to pass through a number of bye-lanes and as it was quite dark at the time, many sepoys lost their way. The two officers, however, reached the Boris Chawl, where the haunt of the cardsharpers was situated.

A watchman placed outside the building, challenged the officers in spite of which Sub-Inspector Pathan rushed to the room of the gamblers on the first floor of the building. There he confronted about 40 men, who, it is alleged, were gambling in cards.

The cardsharpers were in no mood to be disturbed and seeing the officer alone made an attack on him. In the meanwhile Sub-Inspector Samant also rushed in.

Both the officers fought desperately against a crowd numbering 40, who were attempting to overpower them. Mr. Samant, an athlete, used his fists to good purpose, but Sub-Inspector Pathan found himself outnumbered and at the mercy of the gamblers. He was twice pinned against the wall.

At length Mr. Pathan whipped out his revolver and fired a few shots at his assailants. This had a most salutary effect and the latter rushed out of the room. Later, the police party, which had been left behind joined the officer and 27 arrests were made.

CEYLON YIELDS RECORD PADDY

Local Traders Complain Of Indian Competition

COLOMBO, April 16.—Although there is a record yield of paddy in Ceylon this season, the traders find it difficult to sell local rice owing to Indian competition.

During the Maha Season, which has just ended, record yields are reported from many areas. In all cases over 50 bushels of paddy per acre were harvested. These cultivators obtained over 60 bushels, the highest was 65.

A large paddy grower, who has at his disposal over 5,000 bushels of paddy, states he can only get a rupee per bushel. Country rice is available at ten measures a rupee, but people preferring the Indian polished rice, which they could sell at competitive prices, these are not saleable.—United Press.

NEED FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Let No Cow Dispute Stand In Way, Says Ajmer Speaker

(From A Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, April 16.—To combat with the growing tension between Hindus and Muslims about the Wall dispute a public meeting was held on Sunday under the joint auspices of the Jamiat Khaddam Muslim Rajasthan and the Swaraj Party. Maulana Moidin presided.

Prominent Congress leaders spoke on the need of Hindu-Muslim unity. Mr. Fakhrmoor one of the speakers said that the unity established ages ago by the Emperor Humayoon and Maharam of Chittor should not be disturbed by any Wall, Baja or Cow dispute which is the creation of the modern world.

The speaker made a fervent appeal for an amicable settlement for which he would very soon call a special meeting of the representatives of both the communities. Syed Asrar Ahmad Sahab, Mutavall Dargah and Mulla Sahab also attended the meeting.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS RAIDED IN BYCULLA

Sub-Inspector Kulkarni of the Bombay C. I. D. raided on Saturday a room believed to be a gambling den in Haji Cassem Building, Bellasis Road, and arrested Jacob Silas, a Jew and three other persons. They are alleged to have accepted bets on Kollapur races from a bogus punter sent by the police.

APPEAL ADMITTED

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Davies, have admitted the appeal on behalf of Manilal Gulabchand and Chandulal of Ahmedabad, who were convicted on charges of conspiracy to intimidate foreign cloth dealers, newspaper editors and mill agents of Ahmedabad. They were also charged with having set fire to the house of Chimanlal Rajaram.

BOMBAY EDITOR ARRESTED

Charged With Publishing Alleged Obscene Article

Laxmidas Gocudas, editor, printer and publisher of the "Daily Samachar", a vernacular weekly of Bombay, has been arrested by the Crime Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. on a charge of publishing an obscene article.

The article complained of was entitled "The Hungry Sacrificial Bowl of Society" and appeared in the issue of the "Daily Samachar" on February 18th.

He will be put up before a Magistrate on Wednesday.

CUTCHEE PRAJA-KIYA PARISHAD

The secretary of the Cutchee Praja-Kiya Parishad writes:—The Fourth Session of Sharee Cutchee Praja-Kiya Parishad has been decided to be held at Bhuj (Cutch) on 23rd, 29th, and 30th of this month.

A very influential Reception Committee has been formed at Bhuj Cutch, and a large number of citizens of Bhuj and adjoining places, representing various classes of His Highness the Maharaja's subjects in Cutch have joined the Reception Committee so formed. Brisk preparations for the session are already afoot at Bhuj, and country wide propaganda is going on in order to make this session a complete success. Is Seth Sakerchand Panachand, Nagarsen of Bhuj, has been appointed as chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Murali Karandas as President of the Parishad Session.

The Parishad Session at Bhuj promises to be an epoch-making event for various reasons. It will be a Session at the very Capital of the Cutch State viz. Bhuj. Again it meets at a momentous period during the life of the Indian States subjects, in as much as several political events of vital importance to the states subjects are in the making of such as new Federal Constitution for India and its relation to the Princes, the Princes Protection Bill recently passed into law and several others. The Parishad Session at Bhuj will be called upon to consider all these problems touching the political rights and status of subjects of Indian States as a whole.

HARIJAN CONFERENCE IN DOABA

JULLUNDUR, April 15.—At a meeting held at Ralsada Hansraj's Kohli (Sudama Niwas) this evening under the auspices of the District Harijan Sewa Sangh, Jullundur, several issues regarding Harijan boys education, were discussed. In compliance with the instructions of the Provincial Head quarters of the Servant of Untouchable Society, the meeting deputed Pt. Mulraj Sharma, Comrade Girdharilal, Sjt. Jagdish Ram to tour in various parts of the District with a view to ascertain the edu-

MILL STRIKE AT GAMDEVI

Thousand Down Tools In Protest Against Cut In Dear Food Allowance

About a thousand operatives employed in the Victoria Mills, Gamdevi, downed tools on Monday morning as a protest against a further cut in their "dear food" allowance proposed to be enforced by the management as from May 1.

As a result of the strike the mill remained closed. The proposal of the management was to reduce the allowance from 50 per cent to 35 per cent of the present wages of the workers.

LOCAL BOARD CLAIMS Rs. 41,243

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHRI, April 16.—It is understood that a claim for Rs. 41,243 has been made by the Bombay Suburban District Local Board in the course of a letter addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, Government of Bombay, by the President of the Local Board in connection with the royalty on Murum earth etc. of the Gilbert Hill quarry, which the Board contends should have been credited to the Board under section 75 (1) of the Bombay Local Board's Act.

It appears that the contractor paid a royalty of 6 as. per 100 c. ft. on all materials removed from this hill. The earth removed from quarry was used for filling up the aerodrome at Juhu. The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Thana, who supervised the work certified that 1,01,176 c. ft. of Murum and earth have been removed from the hill and 866,700 c. ft. of earth from private lands making up a total of 1,09,88,176 c. ft.

Mr. C. D. Barhiwalla, the President of the Local Board, in his letter refers to the Bombay Local Board's Act, section 75 (1) of which reads "All fees levied in the District under the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879 for permission to remove sand" etc. are to be credited to the District Local Board.

It is stated that the Board has been in correspondence with the Collector on the subject for the last four years.

THEFT IN CLOTH SHOP

Police Arrest Alleged Culprit

As a sequel to the theft in a Cloth Shop near the Portuguese Church, Girgaum, which occurred on Friday, Khaitaw Fernand was arrested and placed to-day before Mr. J. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum.

The property stolen has been valued at Rs. 472, and the Police stated that no property has been recovered so far.

The accused was remanded for a period of 7 days to enable the Police to complete their inquiries.

THREE ARTS SANGEET RECITAL

"Three Arts Sangeet Recital" will be held on Saturday 18th May at 9-30 p.m. sharp at Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Sataru Devi and Alakhnanda will perform the following Classical Shastri nautches:—Lasya, Nutwari, Sangeet Jalkeeda, Bijli, Kehrava, Dadra, Tara Devi will sing, Thumri, Dadra, with Nritbhay. The Shahzadah of Rampur is expected to come for the occasion and bring Iqbal Husain (Luchchu Baijnath Maharaj) who will render Shastri nautches, and Ajudhia Singh will accompany him on the Pakhavaj.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16th April 1934.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .001 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.9 degrees 2.1 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.1 degrees 0.9 (above normal)

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-4-34

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.3 deg. F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches. For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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HEAVY RAIN IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, April 16.—A heavy downpour of rain for about an hour last evening accompanied by thunder and lightning came as a welcome relief to the warm weather that Nagpur has been experiencing for some days now.—A. P.

THUNDERSTORMS IN CHOTA NAGPUR

Associated with thunderstorms there has been widespread rain in Malabar and Chota Nagpur and local rain in southeast Madras, North Hyderabad and Assam while a few showers have occurred in Burma, Bengal and Central Provinces. The western disturbance is feeble.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair recorded quarter inch; Rangoon two; Mergui and Monywa half; Silchar three; Cherrapunji two; Burdwan three-quarters; Daltonganj and Ranchi quarter; Chanda half; Nagpur quarter; Calicut four; Cochin two; Trivandrum one and a half; Coonoor, Kodakanal and Madras half; Nizambad and Coimbatore quarter.

FORECAST

Thunderstorm and rain will continue in South Madras and extend in Mysore, Deccan and South Konkan. Scattered thundershowers will also occur in Burma, Assam and Southeast Bengal.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand five hundred miles away with the epicentre, apparently near Philippine Islands, was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at three hours fifty-five minutes (I.S.T.) on Monday 16th April.—A. P.

The Werewolf tradition is the subject of a book by Montague Summers published in March by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is entitled "The Werewolf" and contains a full account of the werewolf trials, a chapter on the werewolf in literature, and much other material gathered by the author, who has sifted all the literature on the subject in English, French, and other languages. An ample bibliography series those who wish to delve further.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaisakh 4 1999
Muslim: Muharram 12, 1352
Parsi: Avan 13 1303
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., adjourned annual general meeting, Electric House, Colaba, 5 p.m.
East India Cotton Association, extraordinary general meeting, Taj Building, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, April 18.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Prize distribution, Lady Brabourne giving away the prizes, Mahim, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., extraordinary general meeting, Shaikh Memon Street, 12 noon.
THURSDAY, April 19.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Mantua" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 9-40 a.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

KALBADEVI ARYASAMAJ
Pt. Shree Rama Sharma Aryapade-shak will deliver a lecture on "Varanasi-Yayashtha" in Kalbadevi Aryasamaj Mandir to-day (Tuesday) 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PROSECUTION FOR ADULTERATION OF GHEE
During the week ending 14-4-1934, the following person who was prosecuted for selling adulterated ghee to the extent of 100 per cent. was convicted and fined by the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, on the 10th April 1934:—
(1) Mr. Gangji Devji, 16 Cadell Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

THE GATHIA SOCIETY
A meeting of the Gathia Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road Fort) when Mr. Khurshedji Jamsheji B. Wadia will deliver in Gujarati the second of his series of Lectures on "God-Nature and Man"; the subject will be explained by charts and diagrams.

HOME FOR DESTITUATES
The inmates of the Home for Destituates will celebrate their "First-Day" (Inaugural) under the Constitution and management recommended by the Provisional Committee appointed for that purpose.
The function will take place to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall premises of Kallika Bhawan Gaiwadi.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' MEETING
Under the auspices of the Bekar Kamgar (unemployed Workers) League, a meeting of the unemployed will be held at Nagu Sayaji Wadi to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. Comrade Ushabai Dange will preside. Speeches will be delivered by Comrades V. H. Joshi, Baburao Kulkarni, H. V. Chandhary and others.

L. S. G. D. CLASSES.
Candidates wishing to be admitted to the April-September Session of the Training Classes for officers of Local Self-Government service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay and the Local Self-Government Institute, are informed that the final date for admission has been extended to 1st May 1934. For prospectus please apply to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES ASSOCIATION.
At the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Life Assurance Office Association held on 5th inst. the following Office Bearers for the current year have been elected:—
H. E. Jones Esqr., President J. P. Dutta Esqr., Deputy President, J. M. Cordeiro Esqr., Hon. Secretary K. S. Ramchandra Iyer Esqr., K. C. Desai Esqr., N. B. Sarker Esqr., Pt. K. Santanam, S. B. Cardmaster Esqr., and P. C. Ray Esqr., Committee Members.

ENGLISH MAILS.
The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 15th inst. and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday the 20th instant.
The "Mantua" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 1 p.m. the same day.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
Air-Conditioned
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
George Arliss
in
"THE KING'S VACATION"
Warner Bros. Rollicking Comedy of Jobless Monarchs. Also a Golf Film by Bobby Jones.

TYABJI-MASUDUL HASAN WEDDING

Mr. Naem H. B. Tyabji, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, grandson of the late Mr. Justice Budruddien Tyabji was married at Rampur on the 9th instant to the daughter of Khan Bahadur Masudul Hasan, President of the Council of Administration of Rampur State.

The wedding was performed by the Chief Kazi of the Rampur State in presence of the officials and notable people of the State.

THE INDEPENDENT RAILWAYMAN

In view of the security of Rs. 1,000 demanded from the Keeper of the 'Navyug Printing Press', for printing a pamphlet entitled 'Comrade Lenin', the 'Independent Railwayman' which was printed at the same Press could not be published on 15th inst. Arrangement to print the paper at some other Press is, however, being made and the next issue will be out shortly.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Beloved". Daily at 5-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Tiger Bay". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The King's Vacation". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Eskimo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Viennese Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Alice in Wonderland". Daily at 5-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Catherine the Great". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandras". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kala Nag". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, April 17.
6-30 a.m. Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. 12-30 p.m. Indian music. 1-30 p.m. Mar. at opening rates. European music. 2 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Time signal. Music. 3-30 p.m. Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Book Talk. 6-45 p.m. Rhythmic music. H.M.V. records. 7-15 p.m. Dance music with light songs. 8 p.m. Market prices. Interval. 8-45 p.m. Topics of the day. 9-40 p.m. News, weather and market rates. 9-50 p.m. Master Vasant in light Indian music. Close down 11 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

TUESDAY, April 17.
7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. P.T.O. with Spa Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. Torquay Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Waterfront and Open Sea, a talk.
9-30 p.m. Sound Pictures a feature programme.
10 p.m. Concert by the New English Trio.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. Famous operatic arias (gramophone records).

KURLA MUNICIPAL MEETING

Adjourned For Want Of Quorum

(From Our Suburban Correspondent.)
KURLA, April 16.
The general meeting of the Kurla Municipality fixed for Saturday was adjourned for want of a quorum to Tuesday the 17th instant to consider "inter alia" the motions tabled by Messrs. Titwala and Kaidok for the increase of the seals in the Kurla Municipality for Mahomedans and Depressed Classes respectively.
There is another special meeting to be held on Tuesday to consider the suspension of levy of toll at bars No. 126 within municipal limits as suggested by the Government.

AHMEDABAD YOUTHS APPEAL

Echo Of Alleged Threat To Foreign Cloth Dealers And Millowners

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Divetia at the High Court heard the application for the admission of an appeal on behalf of Kantil Manil Gulabchand and Chandulal of Ahmedabad.

The appellants were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to various terms to intimidate foreign cloth dealers, mill agents and newspaper editors of Ahmedabad, and in pursuance of the conspiracy setting fire to the house of Chimanlal Rajaram. They were also charged with being in possession of explosive substances.

At the trial in the Sessions Court, the assessors unanimously found that the evidence was not sufficient to establish the charges of conspiracy and setting fire, and that the first two appellants were not guilty of the offences under the Explosive Substances Act.

Disagreeing with the assessors the Sessions Judge sentenced the first appellant to an aggregate period of 5 years' R. I. The second and third appellants were sentenced to 4-1/2 years' and 3 years' R. I. respectively.

Among the grounds of appeal, it was urged that the Sessions Judge ought to have held that the evidence was not sufficient in law to establish the charges, and that there was no evidence of criminal conspiracy. It was further submitted that the whole case against the appellants was misconceived.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.
Mr. Pursottam Tricundas with Mr. M. M. Thakor appeared for the appellants.

NATIONAL WEEK EXPENSES

Sardar Jamlat Singh writes:—
The total expenses incurred on the celebration of the "National Week" (3 processions and 8 public meetings) have amounted to Rs. 60/ which sum has been contributed by the unemployed volunteers by selling Pandit Jawaharlal photo during the week. In this photo Panditji is seen carrying a shawl on his shoulder at Monghyr.

NO DRASTIC STEP NEEDED

Thana Councillors Consider Proposed Changes In Minor Municipalities Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 16.
Important changes, proposed to be incorporated by the Government in the new Bombay Minor Municipalities Bill, are engaging the attention of the Thana Municipality having been called upon by the Commissioner of the Northern Division to give its opinion before April 20 next.
The changes contemplated are in regard to (1) the penalty for acting as councillor, when disqualified (2) voting or taking part in the discussion of any question by a councillor, who is "interested," and (3) removal of the president or the vice-president.

As regards the first change, it has been suggested to insert the following section from the Madras District Municipal Draft Bill: (a) If a councillor acts as such when disqualified he shall on conviction be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 200 for every such offence. (b) If any person acts as or exercises functions of the president or Vice-President of a municipality when he is not entitled to hold such office or to exercise such functions he shall on conviction be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 for every such offence. (c) If the president or vice-president of a municipality fails to hand over any documents or any moneys or other properties vested in or belonging to the municipality, which are in or have come into his possession or control to his successor in office or other prescribed authority in every case as soon as his term of office as president or vice-president expires, and in case of vice-president also on demand by the president, such president or vice-president shall on conviction be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 for every such offence.

INTERESTED PARTY.
For obviating difficulties in deciding whether a councillor has an interest in any work done by the municipality, the following section on the lines of 30 of the Madras Municipality Act of 1920 is proposed to be incorporated:—

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

(From A Correspondent.)

The National Centre in India of the World Fellowship of Faiths, an organization for the achievement of peace and unity through a fellowship between faiths, will be opened in Bombay by its chairman, Raja J.P. Bahadur Singh of Bajang (Nepal). It will be recalled that Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur returned from America a few months ago, after his participation in the World Fellowship of Faiths Convention held in Chicago last year. The national centre for India to be opened shortly in Bombay, is to work as a branch of this International Organization, of which H. H. the Maharaja Geak-war of Baroda is the President.

Asked why he decided to make Bombay the National centre for this movement, the Raja said that he did so mainly for three reasons. Firstly, H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, who is the International president of the movement is in this province; secondly, the cosmopolitan nature of the city affords wide scope of work for a mission of peace and brotherhood; and thirdly, because of its intimate contact with the outside world and direct relations with foreign countries. The inauguration of the Centre is to take place shortly.

YOUNG NATIONALIST LEAGUE

An informal Meeting of about 70 Congress Workers was held on Sunday the 15th instant where during the discussion on the present Political situation the desirability of forming an Organisation for carrying on National activities was strongly expressed by number of speakers. Amongst those who participated in the discussion were Sits, Babrekar, Lele, Jinnabhai Joshi, Mahashabde, Kanthi Thakur, H. V. Chaudhari and others. Sjt. P. R. Lele presided on the occasion.

After nearly three hours discussion and in the light of the suggestions of various speakers it was decided to start an Organisation named "The Young Nationalist League" with the object to promote and help all progressive activities calculated to achieve National emancipation. A Provisional Committee was elected to do the preliminary work of organisation with Mr. S. D. Babrekar as president, Mr. Naravane, Vice-President and Messrs. A. V. Chaudhari and Kanthi as Secretaries.

BOMBAY CITY TENANTS LEAGUE

To form a provisional Committee of the Bombay City Tenants League a meeting of the workers and sympathisers will be held at 128, Dinkar Mahal, Dhobi Talao, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-0 p.m.

MR. W. T. HALAI ACQUITTED

Not Guilty Of Charges Of Cheating Is Decision Of Magistrate

Mr. W. T. Halai, Special Permanent Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange, was ordered to be acquitted on being found not-guilty of the charges of criminal misappropriation and cheating in respect of the funds of the Exchange, on Monday, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

NO MISAPPROPRIATION.

The Magistrate held that the evidence in the case was not satisfactory to bring home the charges to the accused. The complainant had originally charged the accused with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 18,392, but during the course of the trial he had admitted that a sum of Rs. 6,000 could not be said to have been misappropriated and similarly the sums of Rs. 4,000, and two sums of Rs. 1,000, each which had been repaid by Mr. Halai. The complainant was also not in a position to prove that a sum of Rs. 2,027 had been received by the Exchange. In respect of some other sums the complainant had no personal knowledge of the circumstances under which they were received or expended.

NOT A SINGLE WITNESS.

The complainant, the Magistrate, observed merely relied on the absence of certain entries in the account books which were incomplete. That only meant that the accounts had not been written up. Not a single witness out of the 800 members of the Exchange had been called by the complainant to support or substantiate the charges levelled against Mr. Halai.

"PROPERLY SPENT"

The accused had called a few witnesses to show how the monies were spent and there was nothing to show that these witnesses were unreliable. There were numerous entries in the diary and on scrutinising them it was difficult to say that every item had been properly spent. The accused has on the other hand stated that if a proper account of the funds of the Exchange was taken it would be found that the Exchange was indebted to him. He was also prepared to pay any sum provided it was proved that it had been mispent.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari appeared for the complainant and Mr. Bhimji defended the accused.

IN & AROUND COURTS

How Aloo Ebrahim, a notorious police informant and his two companions, Mistri Gaffoor and Abdul Rehman received injuries and were treated in hospital was the story narrated by the Nagpada police before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Magistrate, Mazagon, who extended their bail period to April 30, pending police inquiries.

Mr. Ismail Haroon lodged a plaint before VI Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, that one Shivprasad failed to account for Rs. 4,951 which he had collected from the certain buildings belonging to the complainant. The accused was remanded to police custody for seven days.

At the inquest, held over the death of Vrajil Maganlal Oza, a police constable and the friend of the deceased deposed that the man drowned himself on account of financial worries. The jury recorded a verdict of suicidal drowning.

Death due to asphyxiation was the verdict recorded by the Coroner's Jury on Monday over the dead body of a baby which was picked up in a sweeper's lane off Kilmawo to Main Road on March 25 last. The jury, also, suspect Tarabai Champaklal and Ramanlal Himatlal were involved in the murder.

Frequent quarrels between two wives of a Bombay dock-worker, apparently enraging him, leading to a fatal assault, by him on one of them and the subsequent sequestration of the body in a remote village in Poona district formed the allegations in a remand application against three persons by the Dongri Police in the Mazagon Police Court, on Monday. The accused were ordered to be remanded to police custody till the 23rd inst.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR

Bail Granted In Chira Bazar Burglary Case

This application is a "master-piece" in a remand application said Mr. Fazal G. Khairaz, Barrister-at-law, describing the application of the Police before Mr. D. N. L. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, for the remand to jail custody of Wadial Mohanal, who made serious allegations of assault against Inspector Raj, of the Princess Street Police Station on Friday last when he was first brought before the Court.

The accused was arrested by the Princess Street Police on suspicion on a charge of house-breaking and theft in respect of property worth Rs. 35 in cash.

Mr. Khairaz, instructed by Mr. E. J. Biem, Advocate, appeared for the accused, Wadial. The accused and another were arrested on April 12, under Sections 487/380 I.P.C. and, in applying for a remand of the accused into police custody it was stated on Friday last that "the accused were found in the vicinity immediately after the house breaking was detected and they were watched and arrested with great difficulty" the next day.

In making the application for further remand of the accused into police-custody, for 14 days, on Monday, it was now stated that "on the night of the 11th instant, Shop No. 469, situated at Chira Bazar, was broken open and a safe was also broken. About 35 were stolen. The accused persons were noticed moving in the locality previously to the commission of the offence. Enquiries were made and it was ascertained that both of them were moving in the locality under suspicious circumstances."

Magistrate's Questions.

Sergeant Hampton, who presented the application, was subjected to a searching examination by the Magistrate.

Magistrate: Is there any complainant in this case?
Sgt. Hampton: Yes.

Magistrate: Any particular complaint lodged?

Sergeant: There was a theft on April 11, and this man was seen loitering in the vicinity.

Magistrate: Then it is a case under Section 33? Has any property been recovered?

Sergeant: Nothing has been recovered, because he would not show us his room. He has refused to give us any assistance.

Magistrate: The only property stolen was Rs. 35 in cash, Sergeant: This is a case of safe-breaking, and it is a very serious charge. It is likely that we may find some safe-breaking implements.

Magistrate: I do not see why he should not be released on bail? What is the accused's position in life?

Mr. Khairaz: He was formerly a police informant and now he is a Press informant.

Allegations Of Assault.

Mr. Khairaz, in renewing his application for the release of the accused on bail, stated that His Worship had promised to institute an inquiry into the allegations of assault made by Wadial against Inspector Raj. But his client had since then not been very anxious to pursue that course, as he seemed to have a kind of prejudice against the result of such inquiries. Mr. E. J. Biem had, however, prevailed upon his client and had given him an assurance that the inquiry would be properly conducted and had induced him to put in the form of an affidavit, the facts upon which he relied and which formed the substance of the allegations.

Mr. Khairaz then handed to his worship the statement made by Wadial Mohanal.

"Not Safe In Police Custody."

Mr. Khairaz strongly requested the Magistrate not to send the accused into Police custody. At the Princess Street Police Station if the bail was not furnished but to send him to jail custody as the accused, having already filed the statement, was now in the position of a complainant while Mr. Raj was the accused. It would not be fair to send him back to the Princess Street Police station. Mr. Khairaz said that his instructions were that his client had been again assaulted this morning by Mr. Raj. He was also instructed that Accused No. 2 was a police agent.

Referring to the remand application, Mr. Khairaz said, that it revealed nothing at all against his client and it was a "master-piece of its kind." It contained the barest statement that his client was connected with the

commission of this offence. The Police had had four days for investigations and nothing was revealed.
Wadial Mohanal was then called into the witness box and the statement put in by him was sworn to and filed.

Released On Bail
The Magistrate passed orders releasing the accused on a bail of Rs. 75. If the bail was not furnished the accused was to remain in Police custody for 7 days.

ACCUSED'S AFFIDAVIT

In his affidavit the accused, Wadial stated that he had further incurred Inspector Raj's serious displeasure since giving information regarding certain gamblers, which led to their conviction, but who happened to be "friends of Mr. Raj, and his pals."

Mr. Raj had on several occasions, warned him not to put in his jurisdiction, on pain of being harassed, troubled, and mercilessly assaulted.

Mr. Raj's main object was to get him (Wadial) deported, and thus remove an enemy who knows too much from his path. Hence, he was in constant dread of terror, and would not, for worlds, enter into Raj's section. "On the 12th of April," he continues, "at about 4 p.m. I was arrested at Chandanwadi, and not at Sheikh Memon Street, as falsely alleged by the Police, for obvious reasons."

"After my arrest, I was paraded through the streets, in spite of the fact that I requested the Police Constables to take me to the Police Station in a victoria which was flatly and sternly refused, and on the contrary I was pointed out as the man who gave information to the News Papers."

The statement then describes, as already reported, how he was assaulted by Inspector Raj and was struck 3 or 4 times by the Inspector, on the cheek, and concludes with the request for release on bail or remand to jail custody.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1934

HALTING RESPONSE

The replies given by Sir Harry Hail and Sir Samuel Hoare to the questions in the Assembly and the Commons about Government's attitude towards the Congress in the present altered circumstances are halting and suspicious and hardly worthy of the gesture already made by Gandhiji. It is true that Government promise to permit a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee or of the Congress on certain conditions. But the conditions are needlessly rigid and the Government do not seem to be yet prepared to go anywhere beyond that. It should be remembered in this connection that neither the A. I. C. C. nor the Congress has been declared unlawful. And it is Government's duty to permit a meeting of either body as a matter of course and not as a concession, unless they have reason to believe that such a meeting is designed or likely to promote civil disobedience. Now, no man with a head on his shoulder would believe that the proposed meeting of the A. I. C. C. or the Congress is designed or likely to promote civil disobedience. Government, therefore, ought to have permitted a meeting of these bodies without imposing any conditions on them. But instead of doing that they have imposed the condition that the proposed session should be "for the purpose of ratifying the statement of policy recently made by Mr. Gandhiji and calling off Civil Disobedience." In the absence of a meeting of the Working Committee to ratify Gandhiji's statement and calling the meeting of the A. I. C. C. or a Congress session for the purpose of endorsing this ratification, A. I. C. C. or the Congress can be called only for the purpose of considering Gandhiji's statement. It is all but certain, however, that the A. I. C. C. or the Congress convened for this general purpose will ratify Gandhiji's statement. It will, therefore, be wise for Government not to insist on any rigid condition but to permit a meeting of either body unconditionally. They know but too well that they can step in and take action against them if they think necessary at any stage.

Needless Restriction

It is a pity that the Government are not ready even to permit a meeting of the Working Committee unconditionally. A meeting of this Committee would have helped Government themselves, for that body, which is far more homogeneous than the A. I. C. C., would have most certainly ratified his decision and commended it to the A. I. C. C. Government only go so

far as to say that if the Working Committee and not the A. I. C. C. is to call off Civil Disobedience, they will "consider giving the necessary authorisation for that purpose." Here too a condition is imposed for permitting a meeting. But the General Secretary convening the meeting cannot accept any condition beyond that the Committee would consider Gandhiji's statement. In the circumstances certain members of the Working Committee can only meet informally and it is almost certain that they will endorse Gandhiji's decision and commend it to the A. I. C. C. If even then Government do not permit a meeting of the latter body unconditionally we can only say that Government seek more to humiliate the Congress than to conciliate it. And the Congress will not fail to take due note of Government's policy.

Release Of Jawaharlal Essential

As regards the release of prisoners, too, Government's attitude is unconciliatory. Even before Gandhiji's statement they professed their willingness to release selected prisoners before the expiry of their term, and some prisoners were actually so released. But now that Gandhiji has called off the whole C. D. movement so far as the Congress is concerned, we do not see why Government should not quicken the release of Congress prisoners and release forthwith leaders like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Sir Samuel Hoare's reply in this connection is very ominous. He says that as soon Civil Disobedience is called off prisoners will be released but he adds that, apart from the terrorists, even prisoners convicted of sedition will not be released. This means that Government are determined on not releasing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We see no justification for making this exception. It only shows that Government have no desire for genuine peace with the Congress. The release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as well as of Sardar Vallabhbhai and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is absolutely essential to secure a substantial change in the present situation. The presence of these leaders at any meeting, formal or informal, of the Working Committee or the A. I. C. C. would be most helpful in securing an endorsement of Gandhiji's statement. In their own interests Government should release these leaders without further waiting for a further gesture from the Congress.

Obeidullah Khan.

In the name of prestige jail discipline and the like, Government decided to let Obeidullah Khan go on hunger-strike rather than meet his grievances. His condition took a turn for the worse, but they were adamant. When it became grave enough they transferred him to Solanki, instead of releasing him. Some friends went to see him on Sunday last and, according to a United Press report "his condition is precarious and that he is almost at the door of death. It is feared that even

if he is released, he will not survive." The country should be prepared to hear the worst at any moment. But what have the Government gained? His death may vindicate to them whatever it was that they set out to vindicate. But is there any Indian with any feeling in him, who will not be moved by a keen sense of bitterness at the treatment meted out to young Obeidullah? There is none and Government know it. Yet the sentiments of a whole nation have been consciously set at naught, lest bureaucratic prestige be compromised.

Farce Of Representation

The Government of Kenya are understood to have decided that in future the Kenya Legislative Council will include two members, instead of one, as in the past, to represent Native interests and that the past restrictions about the persons to represent them have been relaxed. But it is regrettable that even under the altered plan the East Africans are not to be represented directly by themselves but only by Europeans. This farce of representation is defended by the vested interests on the ground that the East Afri-

cans are not well enough educated to take an intelligent part in the work of the Council. Yet in a neighbouring French Colony the local Council by their own people elected on the basis of a common franchise. If the people of Kenya are not for any reason to have their own representatives, there is no reason why the local Indians should not be allowed to represent them, Indians can better understand and safeguard the interests of the victims of race and colour prejudice than the Europeans can.

Our London Letter

RACIAL BAR AGAIN

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 7.
(By Air Mail.)

The week has been a typical holiday week. People seem to have been determined to drown their troubles and sorrows by giving themselves a "let go." Railway stations were so packed up by holiday-makers as to require extra special trains added to the extra special services and charabancs and motor coaches which were running by the thousands instead of by the hundreds. The news of the Budget showing a surplus seems to have made every body hopeful as if their troubles were going to be vanished when Parliament reopens after the Easter holidays on Monday next. They would, no doubt, soon be disillusioned.

The actual budget surplus is £35 millions but even this is so after paying a token debt amount to America and certain charges which were not included in the last budget estimate. If the same basis of taxation and expenditure continues, the actual surplus for the following year would be over £40 millions. However, death duties have produced about £10 millions more than expected and there is no guarantee of this 'phenomenon' being repeated. The duties on imported goods have produced £12 millions more than expected and this again may be a doubtful figure for repetition for the effect of such heavy duties would be to encourage a higher production in home goods and curtailment of foreign imports.

The present cautious Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, might not be expected to speculate with about £20 millions of income as sure to accrue next year. Then again the lowest demand for supplementary expenditure on armaments after November next would be £15 millions. The Chancellor, therefore, will have to be very cautious in considering the £40 millions extra as absolutely certain to come in the next year's income and also as not required for expenditure. Of course, if he does not grant any relief to the unemployed workers or to the income tax payers after an actual surplus in hands of £35 millions he may make the National Government most unpopular in the country. Under the existing law the actual surplus of the last year has to be transferred to the sinking fund of the National Debt, but by passing a special act of Parliament, he may carry this sum of money forward towards the retirement of the debt of the unemployment benefit fund which extends over a hundred million pounds and the gradual retirement of which makes the interest in the unemployment benefit a necessity.

I. L. P.'s Plight.

The attendance and the discussions at the week-end Conference of the Independent Labour Party demonstrated that, the I.L.P. has reduced itself to political impotence and almost to dissolution. Eight years ago, it had a headquarters income from affiliation fees of £3,467; last year that income was £537. The membership of the Party has not been one third of what it was in 1926. Naturally certain fundamental

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES—AND QUERIES

We've read, marked learned the British Note, And that which France has sent to Britain;

And all unbiased minds will vote That both were most politely written.

Suave, shrewd, and circumspect—However nugatory in effect. Yet when the times are out of joint,

Though statesmen feel a satisfaction In scoring a debating point, Their peoples, clamorous for action,

Can find out little thrill In triumphs of the diplomatic quill. To claim a right to stand aside From European conflagrations

May soothe, perhaps, a national pride That jits at binding obligations; Yet fires being apt to spread, We'd rather help to put them out

instead. And those in France who most delight To see perfidious Albion baited With subtle sophistries and slight,

Might count such triumphs over-rated. Should logic in the end Leave France consistent but without a friend.

MACFLEKNOE, in the "New Statesman & Nation."

WHITHER INDIA?

It may be noted, in passing, that sometimes some would-be socialists speak of "political equality" as an objective; but as Fundit Jawaharlal has himself pointed out, there is such "political equality" in the shape of right to vote, in such capitalist countries as Britain and U.S.A., but it has not ameliorated the lot of the workmen; and he therefore makes "economic equality" the objective. Another common catch phrase, equality of opportunity, has to be guarded against. All the capitalist "laissez-faire" countries give perfect "equality of opportunity," to the wolf and the lamb, to devour and to avoid being devoured. It is under such conditions of "equality of opportunity" that more or less penniless youths become Napoleons of finance, Carnegies, Rockefellers, Fords, Mellons, Morgans, Rothermers, Beaverbrooks, Stinneses, that whales and sharks swallow all the minnows, that errand boys become Ramsay Macdonalds and cobbler-boys Lloyd Georges.

WANTED EQUITABILITY

What is wanted, and is possible, is—not impossible equality but

equitability, a "far lesser inequality, by giving every just opportunity to the good and the deserving and no opportunity at all, or such maximum deprivation of opportunity as is humanly possible for a State, to the cunning, the vicious, the inordinately greedy. All the three appetites mentioned before are necessary to the individual and therefore to society, which is composed of individuals; but they are all to be equally kept within limits, strictly regulated. When leaping beyond due bounds, they are, and ought to be treated as, crimes, as manias. Excessive Capitalism for private profit is nothing else than kleptomania, robbery, fraud. And Bolshevism has certainly brought about much economic equitability. Fascism, at least in theory, is also trying to do the same in other ways.

As Bolshevism has failed to establish economic equality, so it has failed to secure equality of social status. "Comrade grandfather" and "Comrade grand-baby" may be "Comrades" in theory all right, but "Comrade grand-baby" continues to tyrannise over "Com-

Fundamental & Natural Class Structure Based Upon Vocational Classes Is Unavoidable

(By Dr. BHAGWANDAS.)

VIII.

rade grandpa' and to ride on his shoulders.

RULER OF RUSSIA

The three million registered members of the Communist Party not only claim 'distinction' and 'precedence' and 'privileges' of all kinds over non-members, and 'govern' and 'drive' or 'persuade' in various ways, the remaining 160 millions of Russia, but have 'distinctions' among themselves, as is inevitable (and, if for good reasons of real self-denying work, then also quite right) in every group of persons which is not a mere crowd but also an organisation. Organisation is obviously impossible without subordination, co-ordination, superordination. "The Communist is the real 'ruler' of Russia. He is everywhere, deciding, dictating, dominating. Such a position of 'command' confers on him a multitude of 'privileges.' Next to the proletariat he is the most favoured person. He need never worry for lack of a job. He is given 'preferences' in 'schools,' in 'rest homes' in 'trips abroad.' His enemies in Russia speak of

(Continued on page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CUTS IN ITALY.

There is trade depression in Italy also. And Signor Mussolini is going to meet "financial stringency" by cuts in salaries. But "the cuts will be on a graduated scale rising from 6 per cent in salaries between 500 and 1000 lire to 12 per cent on salaries over 2,000. If the scale of salaries in Italy were as high as in this country the maximum cut would have been no less than 30 per cent. Here is something for the 'trustees' of the Indian masses and the bureaucracy to ponder over. State employees in Italy are definitely ill-paid compared with Imperial State employees in poor India. Yet they have been called upon to bear sacrifices and higher sacrifices than their peons and clerks. What is more, "Signor Mussolini will be participating in the largest cut."

AFTER TEXTILES, IRON

Stalin should feel mighty flattered. His "5-Year Plan" idea has caught even Capitalist Nations and Governments like an infection. The latest to fall victim to it is no other than Conservative Britain herself. The Iron and Steel industry is to be reorganised on the basis of a Five-Year Plan. The scheme originated with the British Iron and Steel Federation and the Treasury has been prompt in blessing it. We would wish success to the scheme, but for the fact that it seeks to give "the British Iron and Steel Federation ample control of the industry throughout the Empire." What exactly does this mean? Are, for instance, the iron and steel industry of India and her resources to be placed at the disposal of British industry backed by the British Government? Lancashire suffered at the hands of Japan and the growing textile industry of India. That suffering has been duly relieved at the expense of India. Is the same to be repeated for the benefit of other British industries?

A RIGHT MOVE.

We cordially welcome the report that the representatives of the Ahmedabad millowners and the local Labour Associations, on their return from Patna, after discussing with Gandhiji the question of the proposed wage-cut, are busy evolving a scheme, on a profit-sharing basis whereby all wage disputes may be eliminated in the future. If the two interests make an honest effort to appreciate each other's point of view, we do not see why a workable scheme should not be speedily evolved. The millowners should be particularly conciliatory and generous because for the past many years they have made large profits without conceding to Labour its due share.

A WELCOME PRACTICE.

America has a welcome practice of holding public inquiries under Governmental auspices into the administration of industry. As the "New Leader" says, it helps the world to know the amounts paid by capitalist concerns in salaries and bonuses to high officials. The "New Leader" would very much like to see similar publicity given in the case of British concerns.

The wish is quite reasonable. And equally reasonable would be the demand for a similar practice in India. Thousands of industrial workers all over India and in every industry from textile to jute, are homeless and foodless, and thousands more work in daily dread of having their starvation wages further reduced in the name of depression. One would very much like to know the extent of suffering that is being undergone by the men at the top and the bosses.

LITERACY IN RUSSIA.

India may well take a lesson from the means they have adopted in Soviet Russia to eradicate illiteracy and ignorance. Dr. G. S. Khair in an article in the current issue of the "Modern Review" explains how Russia has produced "the educational marvel of the twentieth century." Within fifteen years (1917-1932) the percentage of illiteracy has been reduced from seventy to twenty-six. How has this desirable condition of things been brought about? By the enthusiasm and enterprise of the people themselves. A movement, "Down with Illiteracy" is being carried on by voluntary agencies backed up by the State. Students who attend school during the day devote their evenings to social work, literacy being the main point at present. Units or clubs are established in factories, on the farms, in workshops, in the army or wherever it is possible to gather a few persons to learn. The text-books for adult education deal with contemporary social, political and economic problems—thus evoking a keen interest on the part of the students. Education in Soviet Russia does not mean merely learning the three R's.

Press Views

Where They Meet

On one point we have no doubt whatever. Whether the non-Swarajist section of the Congress does or does not favour Council-entry it must, like the Swaraj party, concentrate its attention, so far as its political programme is concerned, principally on the three-fold object of solving the communal problem, of educating and organising public opinion against the White Paper and all other unacceptable constitutional proposals, and of bringing the concentrated pressure of public opinion on all whom it may concern to secure the repeal of all repressive laws. On this ground both parties must meet.—"Tribune."

The Correct Course

There seems to be so much technical discussion on the date, time and desirability of the meeting of certain bodies of the Congress, that there is serious apprehension of the real issues that face the country being pushed into the background. There are those who think that the All-India Congress Committee should meet before and not after the Working Committee. The suggestion has been made by some that the Working Committee

should first meet, and even decide whether the All-India Congress Committee should meet at all. Still another section claiming to represent the Socialist group would like the Indian National Congress to hold its session without the A.I.C.C. or the Working Committee worrying about holding a session. Last, but not of least importance, is the section which would have the Swaraj Party the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee to hold simultaneous sessions at one and the same place.

The correct course for the Congress in our opinion would be to adopt an omnibus programme of capturing the legislatures pushing forward the constructive programme, pursuing of a socialist policy, and striving to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity.—"National Call."

What Is Swadeshi?

Swadeshi may be defined as economic, cultural and national uplift.—Each of these forms a step in the ladder of national progress.

Economic uplift involves the improvement of the existing industries including agriculture and village industries, the creation of new industries and national services in such a way as to make the country self-supporting and to keep the profit of the manufacturer, the distributor, the insurer and the financier within the country. The propagandist of Swadeshi must be careful not to narrow down the definition in such a way as to create inefficiency. Absolute latitude must, therefore, be given for the employment of technical staff whether in management, manufacturing, selling or transporting, but the bulk of the ultimate profits of the business at each stage must come into the hands of Indians. It is then and only then that we can hope to achieve economic uplift. The beneficial utilisation of Indian capital is the ultimate test of all economic progress. The supposed benefit from the use of foreign capital is not only no benefit but actually is a definite drain on the country—it is a form of exploitation.—"Swadeshi."

Undue Haste?

Already the revival of the Swaraj party has been interpreted in England as being a gesture of co-operation. In India it may be interpreted by the bureaucracy as being a definite indication of weakness and surrender. It is not our business to advise the Government. But certainly it is our right and duty to warn the optimists who profess to owe allegiance to the Congress. The Swaraj party have started working in pursuance of their ideal (?) in undue haste. Some members of the party are reported to be anxious to constitute themselves immediately into a Working Committee and to arrogate to themselves the powers which belong to the Congress. This is a method which will not be approved either by Mahatma Gandhi or by the Congress. The party owe it to themselves and the parent body to place their programme before a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and proceed with their work after the Congress Committee have given their final verdict.—"Advance."



Since Providence itself has ruled, through the mouth of the godly Briton, that India exists for Britain, we agree with the view that whatever may happen to India, she cannot be 'allowed to endanger the life of the National Government.'

This question goes beyond elements of justice and honesty. It touches primitive obligations themselves. We are glad that 'interested parties' have risen to the occasion which called for valour in—well never mind what.

Now that a Five-Year Plan of organisation 'giving the British Iron and Steel Federation ample control of the industry throughout the Empire' is about to be launched, we hope Mr. Mody who has transferred himself to Tata's will make himself busy.

This is so eminently desirable. With his talent for and experience in negotiating Pacts, Mr. Mody will prove himself infinitely useful to—Indian Iron and steel industry.

After three months' tour of India Mr. Michael Beaumont, Conservative M.P., has come to the conclusion that democratic Government is not suited to this country.

Which confirms the conclusion come to after a century's experience that the job of training other people is not suited to democratic Britain.

But since teacher and taught both have failed, how would it be if we went in, unaided, for dictatorship, Fascist or Communist?

"Let us resolutely face realities," encouragingly suggests Bori Bunder.

Of course, with our eyes shut. So that, rather than 'bury our heads in the sands or keep them above the clouds' we may 'resolutely face' the reality that the White Paper proposals were framed by 'A Constituent Assembly representative of British India, the Indian States and the British Parliament....'

All that is now needed by our contemporary to justify itself is resolutely to affirm that Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) is neither a Britisher, nor even a man, but, in point of 'reality' a large country commonly but quite mistakenly known as 'India.'

Sir C. P. R. before the Mirror. "The White Paper is but an image of our own imperfections." And since there is no complement greater than that of the looking glass, Sir C. P. R. is quite satisfied with the image.

But Sir C. P. R. forgot that the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri—whom he eulogised because he, the Rt. Hon. P.C., was not, like Mr. Satyamurti, given to adjectival excesses—has confidently asserted that the White Paper is a grinning anthropoid. Now, if this grinning anthropoid is but an image of—good heavens, what the....are we talking about?

"Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer said that the talk of rejecting the White Paper was a mere shibboleth intended to divide the people...."

Yes, from Wilkingdon, Hoare & Co. And from their subsidiary "Swadeshi" branches.

Incidentally Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer protests that he belongs to no party.

The reason is clear. Free from party allegiances he can concentrate on personal loyalties all the better.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika" fails to understand why the Government are taking such an unsympathetic and unstatesman-like attitude towards the question of the release of Obeidullah Khan. How surprising! But try again brother.

A soldier's talkativeness led to the undoing of the plot to assassinate King Carol of Rumania. May one hope that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will derive the necessary lesson therefrom?

"Wanted an experienced stenographer. Male or female. None else need apply."

—Adv't. in up-country paper. Some firms are becoming mighty particular.

Son: "Mother, do lions go to heaven?"

Mother: "No, dear."

Son: "Will you go to heaven?"

Mother: "Of course, dear."

Son: "Suppose you get eaten by a lion?"

No Justification For Wage-Cut

All Sholapur Mills Are
Working At Profit

(By LOY L. LONG of Christa Seva Mandir of Sholapur.)

It was with the conviction that the public should know the facts on both sides of the present Sholapur Labour Dispute that I have made a rather comprehensive study of this industrial problem and prepared this report. Being one of the two persons authorized by a public meeting called by the Municipal president to discuss matters with the strike leaders and the mill managers I have had the opportunity of interviewing all of the mill managers and the strike leaders. In addition to stating the positions of both parties to the dispute, it is my purpose to present certain facts which have been gathered by the Labour Office in recent years in order to assist the public in deciding what a just and honorable settlement would involve. Though the Labour Office investigations were made in 1926 and 1927 still they can be pretty largely relied upon because workers' wages remain practically the same in the Sholapur mills. Retrenchment measures have been made in indirect ways, often reducing wages for piece workers, but for the purpose of this report we shall assume that up until January 1934 the wages of workers have remained the same as they were in 1926 and 1927. It seems also to be true that the salaries of the clerks and officers in these mills have not been reduced during this period, though bonuses have been cut in some mills.

The Mills' Position.

The five mill managers acting as a body announced in November 1933 that a 12-1/2 per cent. cut would be made on all workers' wages, excepting those receiving Rs. 13-8-0 or less per month, as from January 1934. This reduction in wages was necessary, they say because:

1. They could not continue on the old basis during these difficult days of depression;
2. There is so much unsold stock in the store rooms that the profits on production is sure to decrease because the supply now is greater than the demand;
3. We cannot pay the old rate of wages when we are running at such a loss;
4. Profits are less than in former years;
5. Other mills are cutting wages therefore we must or cannot compete with them in the market;
6. As we expect a decrease in production after the introduction of the 9 hour day which is to be brought in by the new legislation we think that now is a better time to cut wages than then;
7. The workers can earn their old wages even now if they will come regularly and work harder;
8. The cost of living is only 70 per cent. of what it was in 1923 so the workers will be receiving, even after the cut, 15 per cent. more real wages than they did when times were prosperous.

Workers' Position.

The workers and the strike leaders contend that the strike was called because:

1. They do not want their wages cut 12-1/2 per cent.;
2. They do not think that a cut on workers alone is fair and just;
3. They feel the need for a Labour Union and wish to press for its organization and recognition;
4. They want their grievances redressed, and they feel that their only weapon with which to gain their end is the strike. So the workers went on strike with the following demands:

- Restoration of the 1933 scale of wages;
- Recognition of the Labour Union;
- Restoration of strikers to their former posts at the end of the strike;
- Increase of the wages of spinners by 25 per cent.;
- Increase of the wages of women workers by 50 per cent.

In order to understand the factors involved in this industrial dispute it is necessary to make an objective analysis of the reasons given by both the Mill managers and the Strike leaders. Let us first study the arguments put forward by the Mill people, then the arguments presented by workers.

The first five arguments presented by the managers are to the effect that the Mills are financially unable to pay the workers the 1933 scale of wages. On a question so relevant as this and so tied up with the dispute the public will be interested to know what is the present financial condition of the mills in Sholapur. With a view to secure as much information on this question as possible, I examined the Balance Sheets for the

last four years of the five Sholapur Cotton Mills which are available to the public in the Registrar of Companies' Office, Bombay; and verified all facts presented here regarding their financial condition.

All Mills Make Profit.

All of the Sholapur Textile Mills are working at a profit even in these days of depression. The Sholapur Mill distributed a dividend of 6 per cent. in each of the years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933. During this period it closed the year 1930 with a profit balance of Rs. 4,30,645, 1931 with Rs. 2,95,312, 1932 with Rs. 3,07,786, and 1933 with Rs. 3,82,369. Throughout this period it carried a balance of Rs. 92,08,000 in its Reserve and Reserve Dividend Funds. The Vishnu Mill distributed a dividend of 12 per cent. in 1930, 16 per cent. in each of the following two years, and 12 per cent. in 1933. In closed the year 1931 with a profit balance of Rs. 4,08,445, 1932 with Rs. 3,97,127, and Rs. 3,15,340 in 1933. It carried throughout this period a balance of Rs. 67,02,195 or more in its Reserve funds. The Laxmi Mill distributed a dividend of 12 per cent. in 1930, 16 per cent. in each of the following two years, and 10 per cent. in 1933. It closed the year 1931 with a profit balance of Rs. 3,05,339, 1932 with Rs. 2,85,240 and Rs. 56,000 in 1933. It carried throughout this period a balance of Rs. 75,93,178 or more in its Reserve funds. The Jam Mill distributed a dividend of 12 per cent. in the years 1930 and 1932, and 10 per cent. in 1931 and 1933. During these four years the highest profit Rs. 1,64,038, was made in 1932, while the lowest, Rs. 84,394 was made in 1933. Throughout this period it carried a balance of Rs. 7,84,000 in its Reserve funds. The Narasingi Mill distributed a dividend of 10 per cent. in 1929, 5 per cent. in 1930, nil in 1931, and 3 per cent. in 1932. It closed the year 1929 with a profit balance of Rs. 2,47,513 but in 1930 and 1931 its losses were over 4 and 6 lakhs respectively. In 1932 it made a profit of Rs. 43,210. During the first three years of this period Rs. 23,20,000 or more were carried in the Reserve funds, but in 1932 this amount dropped to Rs. 12,15,519.

These are amazing figures for depression days. Profits and dividends are not as great as they were in the years prior to 1929, but still these figures make it clear that there is more rhetoric than truth in the claim that paralysis has completely crept over the textile industry.

Shorter Hours and More Work.

The Managers expect a decrease in production after the introduction of the 9 hour day which is to be brought in by the new legislation, and think that now is a better time to cut wages than then. This argument was used when it was proposed some years ago to reduce hours from 12 to 10, but it was discovered that production actually increased instead of decreased. The history of labour in all countries has proved that production will increase with reduction in hours until they are low enough to eliminate the factor of over-work and fatigue. It has been discovered that the shorter day means more efficiency and more production for the mills as well as more health and happiness for the workers. The hours of work in Japan are now governed by statute. Most of the textile mills run two shifts of 8-1/2 working hours, while a smaller percentage of mills running on single shift require 9 working hours. One-shift mills give two rest days a month, while the double shift mills give one rest day a week. In addition to these days off 34 other rest days are given each year. The hours of work in the Australian Textile Industry have been reduced to 8 hours with a 5-1/2 day week. The Code recently adopted for the United States textile industry limits the operation of productive machinery in the cotton textile industry to two shifts of 40 hours a week...an 8 hour day and a 5 day week. Some mills are now experimenting with four 6-hour shifts daily, and paying the same wages for the 6 hour day as would be paid for 8 hours, thus reducing the week to 36 working hours. The most obvious answer to this argument of the Mill Managers is that it would be far better tactics in dealing with the workers to wait until production has decreased before cutting wages.

The Mill people say that the workers can earn their old wages even now if they will come regularly and work harder. There is a considerably higher average of absentee workers in the Sholapur mills than in those of Bom-

BUDDHA IMAGES IN JUNGLE

Interesting Archaeological
Find In Burma

RANGOON, April 16.

The Shwe-mok-tow Pagoda at Bassein has for some days past become the centre of attraction due to the find of four old images of Lord Buddha and inscribed stones of considerable archaeological interest. Hundreds of visitors are daily pouring in to witness the images which were recently brought down there from a jungle in procession.

U Kin, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Bassein while clearing a jungle in Kanthonzla made this valuable discovery.

Five photographs of these images and the old inscription were sent to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma. After careful examination he was of opinion that the inscription was dated 946 Sakkaraj which is equivalent to 1584 A.D. Regarding the images he was not positive as to whether they belonged to the same period or to a later era.

The Superintendent desired that these finds be kept together in a show case in a safe place in a Zayat or Tazaung in charge of the trustees of either the Shwe-mok-tow or the Settawya Pagoda, Bassein. Accordingly the Trustees of the Shwe-mok-tow Pagoda, Bassein set apart a Tazaung for the purpose and have already converted it into a strong room. These images and inscriptions together with 15 other small images of Lord Buddha, 31 images of Yahanda and 16 stone inscriptions, all collected by U Kin at considerable expenses and efforts are now preserved in the strong room of the Pagoda for public view.

These collections form the nucleus of a museum of Bassein.—United Press.

bay and Ahmedabad. The average absenteeism in November 1933 was 13.95 per cent., in December it was 17.07 per cent., and in 1933 per cent. in January 1934. Because of these facts some of the Mill managers believe that the workers have all the money that they want or need, otherwise they would stay on the job in order to earn more. In answer to this charge the workers will say it is physically impossible to go to work for 27 days each month. Our food is so meagre, and of such a poor quality, that we haven't the strength to work full time and we can't be on the job when we are too sick to walk to the mills. Then there is a psychological factor behind this question of absenteeism which is not often enough recognized. It is the simple fact that where there is not a strong incentive for work regularity is absent. If the labourer has to work ten hours a day carrying to completion hard and difficult duties, and gets for it only a bare subsistence wage, the incentive to work is at a minimum. He will naturally desire to take off a day every now and then to make life less monotonous and more bearable. If his wages and time were more regular and industrious, his share in production would increase, so that not only he but the mill would profit more.

No Sufficient Reason.

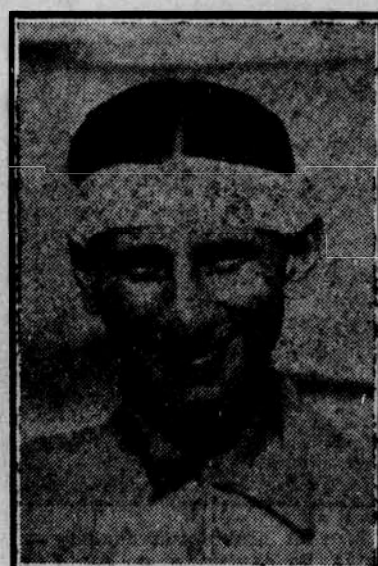
In order to justify the cut on the workers' wages the mill managers state that the cost of living is only 70 per cent. of what it was in 1923 so the workers will be receiving, even after the cut, 15 per cent. more real wages than they did when times were prosperous. That the cost of living has decreased 30 per cent. is not sufficient reason in itself for cutting workers' wages. To do so inevitably means reducing their standard of living, their efficiency at the mill, and their health and happiness in the home. It should be the aim of all employers to maintain as high a standard of living for their workers as possible because it is a paying business, to say nothing of the moral and ethical considerations involved in the situation. As long as the mills are making a small profit the wages of those receiving less than enough to maintain a minimum comfort standard of living should not be cut. The worker has at least the same claim to a minimum comfort living wage that the investor has to 5 per cent. profit on his invested capital, therefore it should be universally accepted that wages below this standard should not be cut as long as the mills are able to pay 5 per cent. dividends on investments. I shall discuss what constitutes a minimum comfort living standard in a later paragraph. (To Be Continued.)

PINTO



Pinto, the crack inside
left of the Customs,
who was the mainstay
of the attack.

ABREO



Abreo, the right full
back of the Customs,
who is like the Rock of
Gibraltar.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS WIN AGA KHAN CUP

Record Crowd Sees St. Patrick's Beaten By Only
Goal Scored In A Hard Fought Game

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament ended on Monday evening after a duration of six weeks which has been a strenuous period for players, officials and pressmen. The last named as never mentioned when praise is doled out, but for the critics the tournament would never get any publicity at all.

At 5-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor escorted by Mr. Hammond was introduced to the teams who had lined up on the field, and a few minutes later play began.

Rarely has Bombay staged such a pulsating struggle as that between the Customs and St. Patrick's, and at times the clever play kept a record crowd at the highest pitch of excitement.

The Karachi men initiated the attack and Hannah tested Carneiro, but the latter saved at the expense of a short corner. A little later Pitcher made an opening for Ferreira who "kicked in the circle" thus spoiling a rare opportunity.

The Customs retallied through Afzal, who fell in the circle when within striking distance.

These attacking movements kept the crowd roaring but the first half closed without any score.

BREWIN IN FORM.

F. Brewin, the Customs right half, was at the top of his form and held Telis, Karachi's left wing in vice. Both teams deserved some reward for their splendid efforts but had no luck with their shooting. Afzal and Sweeney missed the target in turn, and a little later Pitcher struck the post but the ball failed to cross the line. This was a narrow shave for the Customs, who returned the compliment when Afzal shot hard and straight at Blake. The Karachi goalkeeper diverted the ball with his foot in a remarkable manner. Sweeney made a brilliant run down the wing and missed the goal post by a few inches with an angle shot.

The Customs were definitely on top at this stage, and obtained their winning goal through Milne, who broke through on his own and tapped the ball into the net from a melee.

Pinto should have increased the lead a little later but for Blake, who made a miraculous save.

Outstanding in the Customs defence was Aslam, the left back, who was always in position and never put a foot wrong.

Towards the close the Customs defended a short corner successfully and the game ended in favour of the local team.

Result:—
CUSTOMS A.C. 1 goal.
ST. PATRICK'S C. Nil.

PRESENTATION OF CUP.

After the game Mr. Hammond in asking His Excellency to present cup, thanked the committee for the success of the tournament, run without a hitch. He paid a tribute to Mr. Dyson, the Secretary and the permanent staff of the Bombay Gymkhana who had worked so unobtrusively. Mr. Speldevinde was singled out for special mention because without his help the Aga Khan Tournament could never be run smoothly. In praising the hard worked umpires the speaker remarked that these much abused officials, would never get their due when there were about two thousand umpires in a crowd of four thousand spectators. There had been a high standard of hockey witnessed this season and no incidents occurred throughout the tournament. Mr. Hammond congratulated the Customs on their hard earned success and sympathised



Feroze Khan, who did not turn out for the Customs, has definitely retired from the game. Local Hockey will suffer a great loss by the retirement of this brainy player, who was a masterly schemer and a clean exponent of the game. Leg trouble is responsible for the decision which will be regretted widely.

JAP SMUGGLING IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hammersley urged the obtaining of assurances from the Government of India that effective measures would be taken to prevent Japan evading quota restrictions by smuggling goods into British India through the ports of Native States.

Sir S. Hoare replied that the Government of India are fully aware of the necessity of securing the co-operation of States and had no reason to suppose this co-operation is not afforded. Mr. Hammersley intimated that a steamer from Japan landed 14,400 packages of cotton piece-goods in a small state port which quantity considerably exceeded the total monthly importations in Bombay from all sources and requested special inquiry.

Sir S. Hoare replied he was unaware of the details of the case and promised to draw attention of the Government of India in this connection.—Reuter.

Shikh-Muslim Clash

LAHORE, April 16.

A Sikh-Muslim fracas outside the Lohari Gate occurred last evening following alleged jeering by one of the party at some Hindu women.

No one was seriously injured. The police are investigating.—A.P.

with the losers, who were runners up for the second year in succession.

H. E. the Governor then presented the Aga Khan Cup to C. Milne, the Captain of the Customs, and the Smith Shield to M. D'Costa, the captain of St. Patrick's. The umpires also received cups as mementoes of the occasion.

After three cheers had been called for the Governor and Lady Brabourne, the proceedings came to a close.

The teams were:—
CUSTOMS A.C.
Carneiro, Abreo and Aslam; Brewin, Dique & Kher Singh; Sweeney, Milne, Afzal, Pinto & Jagat Singh.

ST. PATRICK'S (KARACHI).
Blake: M. Fernandes & Ivo Fernandes; A. D'Costa, A. Mascarenhas & F. D'Souza; M. D'Costa, Hannan, G. Pereira, Pitcher & Telis.

Umpires: Messrs. Cyriaco D'Souza & Rodrigues.

Trotsky Leaves French Village Press Attack Govt. For Giving Refuge To "This Renegade"

BARBIZON April 16.

Leo Trotsky and his wife are reported to have left this morning before daylight in a curtained car for unknown destination.—Reuter's Special

"NOURISHING A SCORPION"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, April 16.

Rightist newspapers are incensed at the discovery of Trotsky living in France and inveigh against Government allowing scorpion to be nourished in the French bosom.

"UNHEARD OF PRIVILEGES"

The "Echo de Paris" demands an immediate judicial inquiry why dangerous revolutionary was given unheard of privileges to enable him to found the Fourth International.

The "Le Matin" roundly attacks M. Chautemps who was the Minister of the Interior when permission to reside in France was given to Trotsky.

The Leftist press, however, retorts that this is much ado about nothing.

"THIS RENEGADE"

The "Humanite" deplores a subtle plot gives publicity to "this renegade."

Now that the secret is out, it is expected that Government will request Trotsky to seek another refuge.

STATES BILL IN ELDERS

NEW DELHI, April 16.

The States Protection Bill was taken up for consideration after adopting two official motions. The first motion was for the election of one non-official members to sit on the Standing Committee on Emigration vice Sir Kurma Reddi and the other for election of three members to serve on the Standing Committee on Roads for 1934-35.

Mr. Stewart said that he did not wish to move to-day for election of a committee of the Council of State to enquire into and report on the working of and results achieved from the Ottawa Agreement.

Mr. S. P. Varma was sworn in. Replying to a short notice question by Mr. Kalikar regarding the dissolution of the present Assembly Sir Fazlulhasan replied that Government hoped to be in a position to make an announcement before the close of the current session.

PRINCES BILL.

Mr. Hallett, the Home Secretary, moved for the consideration of States' Protection Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly. He said that the people of Indian India and British India were the same and any disturbance in one part had reaction on the other. The underlying principle of the Bill was to extend to the various State administrations, whether small or big the same measure of protection from subversive activities which British India enjoyed.

A MATTER OF DUTY.

Mr. Kalikar emphasised that most States, with the exception of those in South India, had medieval forms of administrations and such being the case the press in British India was compelled to criticise them. In fact British Indians had a duty to perform by their brethren in the States. Viscount Chelmsford and Lord Irwin had already warned these States against continuing their present modes of administration and had urged them to bring them into conformity with the spirit of modern times. Yet nothing had been done in the majority of the States, and States subjects had no means of ventilating their grievances.

MITTER EXPLAINS.

Sir Brojendra Mitter intervened at this stage made it clear that the amount of liberty which the Press enjoyed with regard to the Government of India would be the amount of liberty which they would enjoy if this Bill was passed with regard to the administration of any State. There was no more restriction being put with regard to the British Indian administration.

The motion for consideration was passed. The Council will discuss the Bill in detail to-morrow. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

ENGLISH LADY FILES COMPLAINT

Alleged Use Of Indecent
Language By Parsi

(From Our Suburban Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 16. An English lady, married to a Parsi gentleman of Bandra, filed a complaint before the District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban Districts against a Parsi resident of Bandra under Section 509 of the Indian Penal Code for uttering indecent words with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman. The District Magistrate sent the case to the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, Mr. Y. M. Jadhav, for trial. The evidence of the lady was taken in camera.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.
The Magistrate recorded to-day the statement of the accused in which the accused "inter alia" stated that he was a grand son of Sir Nawrojee Vakil and a cousin of the late Sir Rustom Vakil and was also connected with several respectable families and was too much of a gentleman to have uttered the words complained of.

The Magistrate after hearing the arguments adjourned the case to consider whether a "prima facie" case has been made out against the accused to frame charges.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

The Proprietor of LALITA CINEPHONE, Madras, the premier Talkie producing studio, equipped with the most modern sound system, expert Technicians and Laboratory men, now camping in the Modern Hindustani Hotel (Top flat), Ballard Pier, can furnish with detailed facts and figures for investors, who can make a fortune at this most opportune time by producing Tamil Talkie Pictures, as there is a regular race for the same in Tamil speaking areas. Gentlemen willing to discuss the proposition can fix engagements by phoning to THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL Phone No. 22992, Ballard Estate.

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Readers' Views

A. I. C. C. AND DELHI DECISION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The report of Mr. K. M. Munshi to Nariman given through the speech he delivered at the Vasant Vyakhan Mala at Poona is amusing.

Mr. Munshi is an astute lawyer and I fail to understand how he can afford to jeopardise the Congress constitution. He does not see the necessity of ratifying the Delhi decision and Mahatma's withdrawal of C. D. movement by the A.I.C.C. He argues that it is merely a technicality, but to all lovers of the Congress and democratic self-government it is a fundamental principle which is very sacred. No person, however highly placed he may be, can afford to violate it. The Congress has appointed no Dictator who can set aside the constitution in abnormal times. Next to the Congress, the only competent body to modify, vary or change the Congress policy is the A.I.C.C. Of course, acts done by staunch and loyal Congressmen will receive due consideration at its hands and most likely will be ratified. But no body can have the guts to enforce his will without its consent. Mahatma never desired that eminent Congressmen like Doctors Ansari, Roy and Sit. Bhulabhai should ignore the constitution, because, if it is so done, any Tom, Dick and Harry can upset the decisions of any constitutional body and throw the principles of democracy to the winds. But why make haste to judge that there will be no meeting of the A.I.C.C. or that it is not necessary. Mr. Munshi, a thorough no-changer, only a few days back, now a full fledged Swarajist, is changing his policy every minute. He, as a member of the A.I.C.C., should guard the rights of the Committee. Mr. Nariman is frank enough, that is the only difference.—Yours, etc.,

April 16.

"Hold Congress"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I heartily endorse the views expressed by Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya in your to-day's columns regarding the Swarajya Party. The main object, we are told, for the revival of the Party is to end the stalemate existing in the country once for all. The sponsors of the move have proclaimed from the house-tops that it would be their primary duty vehemently to fight the White Paper in the Councils and to eradicate the evils that may be caused by the British Government's fostering on India an unwanted scheme of reforms. Secondly, they say that once the repressive legislation is removed (they propose to look to its repeal), the Congress will be restored to its former legal status and the work in the country may be carried on without let or hindrance in a most legitimate way.

All these aims are good so far as they go. The old Swarajya Party had also much to say on similar lines under the inspiring leadership of Deshabandhu Das and Motilal Nehru. But, how far did they succeed in their endeavours to wreck the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms and in furthering the independence movement, is a public secret. After

years of futile labour in the Assembly and the Councils very many stalwarts of the Party came out in sheer disgust.

What useful purpose will be served by again entering the Legislatures, time alone can show. Meanwhile, unless an all-embracing programme of active work is chalked out and taken in hand for the amelioration of the masses as a whole, on sound, scientific and economic lines as suggested by Pt. Jawaharlal, a great many people have reasons to doubt whether history is not going to repeat itself and whether we would not be in the same position as we are to-day, even after a decade, knowing full well the various limitations of the proposed Reforms.—Yours etc.,

B. SUBRAMANIAM,

Cotton Brokers' Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—With reference to the correspondence recently appearing in some of the journals regarding restriction of the hours of cotton trade, I claim the hospitality of your columns to state certain facts regarding this controversy to clear the wrong impression created in the minds of your readers by the propaganda started by a section of cotton brokers.

At the outset I must state that there are not two opinions regarding the desirability of restricting the hours of cotton trade. But there are some difficulties to be surmounted. As most your readers are aware besides the East India Cotton Association there are other two cotton associations, the Mahajan Association and the Indore Association, whose activities are not under the control of the East India Cotton Association. Although delay in fixing the hours of cotton trade is very much to be regretted it is natural that some time should elapse before a lasting and satisfactory solution of this question should be found out, so that the new rule would be observed by all. Mr. Begraj Gupta in his letter has very well pointed out the risks of taking any hasty step.

But a certain section of the Cotton Brokers' Association who failed to get elected on the East India Cotton Association are now trying to exploit this issue under the cloak of redressing the grievances of the staff of cotton firms. One or two gentlemen have even gone to the length of indirectly hinting that Government should exercise an effective control over cotton trade. The real object of these gentlemen is to bring a vote of censure on the East India Cotton Association as was attempted at the last meeting and if this move succeeds naturally the representatives of the Cotton Brokers' Association will resign, thus paving the way for a new election. I am of opinion that cotton businessmen as self-respecting citizens should settle this issue without any interference from any outside agency. Mr. C. E. Loyalka is perfectly right in stating that this question should be referred to the general body of the East India Cotton Association for early settlement. I hope the cotton brokers will see the real object of this propaganda and will not fall in the trap of any interested party by passing any hasty resolution or taking any unwise step.—Yours, etc.,

ONLOOKER.

Bombay, April 16.

"Independent Railwayman"

BOMBAY, Monday. The Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Shetye Building, Parel, informs the "United Press":—

"In view of the security of Rs. 1,000 demanded from the Keeper of the 'Navug Printing Press' for printing a pamphlet entitled 'Comrade Lenin,' which was printed at the same Press could not be published on the usual date, namely 15.—United Press.

COMPLAINT AND REMEDY COMPETITION

Remember the last date for sending in Entries for this Competition is Wednesday, 18th April, 1934.
SEND YOUR ENTRIES TO-DAY.



The Muslim Ambulance Society gave an "At Home" to Mr. M. M. Killedar, its chairman, on Sunday. Photo shows Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobani, who presided, addressing the gathering.

RACIAL BAR AGAIN

(Continued from page 6.)

causes must have affected the fortunes of a party founded forty-two years ago. This year's annual conference devoted itself mainly to the problems arising out of the "United Front" with the Communist Party which has been operating for some time. Its left-wingers wanted to see this strengthened by what is called a "sympathetic affiliation" to the Third International. But the Executive carried its own policy opposing this suggestion and favouring continued co-operation with the local Communists. The conference also espoused policies which replace the constitutional approach to Socialism through Parliament by a programme for setting up workers' councils and preparing for a "revolutionary crisis." This has resulted in a further split in the Party and the Lancashire members who support "Back to the Labour Party" move have threatened to resign from the Party. In an interview with your correspondent, Mr. Brockway, the Secretary of the Party, denied the fact that the membership of the Party was rapidly falling. According to him eleven new branches and hundreds of new members have been enrolled during the last two months. As regards depletion in revenue by way of membership fees, Mr. Brockway contended that the fees paid by members amounted to four times the figure of last which represented only the amount received at the head office after the usual deductions towards divisional activities. At the same time, he pointed out that the unemployed members of the Party and women members are exempt from fee payments or they may pay at a lower rate. It is estimated that fifty per cent of the membership of the I.L.P. is unemployed and that thirty per cent are women members.

Rebuke To Moscow. It was left to Mr. MacGovern to administer a mild dose of rebuke to Moscow which had wired to the executive of the I.L.P. to affiliate with the Third International on its own terms. Mr. MacGovern contended that there was no genuine desire on the part of the Communist International to take the I.L.P. in as a sympathetic or an affiliated Party, because the "united front" was to be exploited by the Communists to destroy the I.L.P. with the object of bringing it into the Communist party. He continued: "It seems that we cannot get into the Communist International unless we are prepared to sign away our complete freedom of action. We must preserve a measure of self respect. We cannot go grovelling on our stomachs at the doors of the British Labour Party, or at the gates of Moscow. We have been treated in this matter like school-children and every form of intimidation has been used against us by the leaders of the Third International. I am not prepared to be a gramophone record to Arthur Henderson or Joseph Stalin."

Racial Bar. Some of the Indian residents in London passed a miserable Easter. Before the holidays began, 21 of them, including eighteen men and three women, and a Chinese, received a notice from the management of the Foyer Suisse, a residential hotel in Bloomsbury to quit. No explanation is understood, accompanied the notice to vacate. When pressed for an explanation, the Management "explained" that they wanted to renovate the premises and the work in connection therewith had left no alternative before them than to ask some of their paying guests to give them peaceful possession of their rooms. Significantly all those who have been notified are coloured people, predominantly students, twenty-one Indians and one Chinese. They were naturally not satisfied with the so-called explanation of the management. They, therefore, made a direct representation to the Swiss Legation, as the Foyer Suisse is under Swiss proprietorship. A representative of the Legation, I understand, gave quite a different reason to the aggrieved students for the "vacate" notice. The representative is reported to have informed them that the management of the hotel recently decided to ban admission to their premises to all coloured people. The Indian students, most of whom are reading at the London University, have now referred the matter to Sir, B. N. Mitra, the High Commissioner for India, in Aldwych. He is considering the matter and it is possible that he may draw the attention of the Secretary of State to the inconvenience caused to the British Indian residents in this country by the sudden "vacate" of the hotel management. It may be remembered that the Foyer Suisse Hotel has for a long time been patronised by a large number of Indian, Chinese, Negro and other coloured students from the East.

Alipore Jail Hunger-Strike. Last month, Mr. James Maxton asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that a number of political prisoners had been on hunger strike since the 15th February in the Alipore Central Jail, Calcutta, and whether he would state the number of prisoners on hunger strike; the offence with which these prisoners had been charged and the nature of the demands, which they had put forward and whether he would inform the House as to their present physical condition; to which another member of Parliament, Mr. Liddell, added a request that the House should be informed whether the hunger strike was voluntary, and, if so, what responsibility could be attached to the Government of India or to His Majesty's Government for the physical condition of the strikers.

I understand that in a written reply, in the form of a letter, Sir Samuel Hoare has informed Mr. Maxton that he has now had a report from India regarding the hunger strike in Alipore jail. According to his information the facts are:—On the 15th February, 69 Class "C" terrorist prisoners in the Alipore Central Jail stopped work and went on hunger strike as a protest against their treatment as "C" class prisoners. Between this date and March 1st, 38 more joined the hunger strike. Their demands were for a number of concessions allowed only to class "B" prisoners, but the Government of Bengal refused to consider their grievances, while the strike was maintaining. It was necessary to resort to forcible feeding in 8 cases, but all the prisoners abandoned the hunger strike unconditionally on March 3rd on the intervention of the Board of Visitors. Their representations are now under consideration." Sir Samuel has further informed Mr. Maxton that all the prisoners concerned were connected with the terrorist movement and had been convicted of offences under the Penal Code, the Army or the Explosives Acts, or for breach of orders under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930.

Id In London. The celebration of the Muslim festival of Id held at Poplar Town hall on Monday last was attended by over 300 Muslims, their wives and children residing in London. They formed a most orderly and picturesque gathering though perforce in European clothing, their various head-dresses from spotless white silk turbans to the fez, and the sound of the Urdu language intermixed with unfamiliar Indian dialects together with the fragrant smell of Indian tobacco lent an atmosphere of the East to the assembly. Prayers were led by Syed Fazal Shah. The President, Haji Shaikh Rahim Baksh, stated that the object of the Society was to promote the social, educational and religious advancement of the Muslim and their children, together with the observance of the laws and loyalty to the Crown of the country in which they live, and to help and assist the poor of their faith.

MONGHYR STILL A HEAP OF DEBRIS

Work Of Muslim Relief Committee

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

In the course of a statement Syed Mohd. Ishagha, Secretary Information Department, Central Tablighiul Islam Committee Ambala, says:—

I in company with Shamsul-daula Molana Syed Ahmad Saheb after a tour of North Bihar, i. e. in the villages of Darbhanga, Mozafferpur and Champaran reached Monghyr on the 11th. April. The scene of ruin and devastation which I saw in Monghyr was beyond my imagination and as a matter of fact it can never be described by any stretch of pen. The whole town even after three months, seems a heap of debris. With the exception of Chowk every Mahalla is still full of debris. Even the work of removing debris is not yet completed and there seems no arrangement at present for clearing the debris.

The Monghyr Muslim Relief Committee, consists of several, sincere courageous sympathetic young-men who from the very beginning have rendered service with full zeal and labour in removing the debris and taking out dead bodies from the debris, and even now are rendering praiseworthy services. The special feature of this committee is that, it has given ample proof of sincerity and unity by co-operating with the other Relief Committees.

NEED OF FUNDS. The programme of future work which the Monghyr Muslim Relief Committee has before it is useful and beneficial.

But it is imperative that sympathetic public should give liberal help, encourage these young people and should thus help the distressed people of Bihar.

BIHAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

PATNA, April 14.

The following is the abstract of work done by the Champaran Branch of the Bihar Central Relief Committee as per reports received by the 31st March:—

Quantity of grain distributed as wages and free doles.	Mds. 5807.24-5-1/4.
Number of recipients of the grain.	156276
Number of cloth distributed.	24980
Number of recipients of the cloth.	20980
Number of wells reclaimed.	2280
Number of villages where wells have been reclaimed.	1158
Number of huts erected.	1909
Number of recipients of hut-building materials.	4583
Number of persons given medical aid.	350
Number of labourers employed on wages in kind and cash.	264780
Number of recipients of free doles.	28899
Number of new wells sunk.	13
Number of villages where new wells have been sunk.	12
Number of villages where fields were reclaimed.	21
Number of persons whose fields have been reclaimed.	34
Number of tube wells sunk.	10
Number of villages where tube wells have been sunk.	4
Area of fields reclaimed.	Bighas 5-1 Kathas.

GIRL WHO KILLED TWO DACOITS

Harnam Kaur's Condition In Hospital

MOGA, April 15.

The brave girl Harnam Kaur and her brother are lying in Moga Hospital since April 9. Harnam Kaur's bullets were taken out the same day. One of the bullet was in the left lung and consequently the wound is a dangerous one. Since the day of incident she is having temperature and is getting weak day by day.

Her brother who was shot in the thigh is also running temperature.

It will be remembered that Harnam Kaur killed dacoits Lal Singh and Ghugi and captured Bijlail in an encounter with them on April 8.—United Press.

The only Christian guest present was Commander Rutherford of the British Coloured Seamen's Rest, who expressed his thanks to members of the Muslim community for the assistance they had given him in many ways when the Settlement was opened. Pure Indian meals—rice and curry—cooked by an Indian chef from a West End hotel, were served at the luncheon.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

Our Pedestrians

Whenever an accident occurs, the motorist is subjected to an unending volley of abuse and criticism; any stick is found suitable to beat him with. But however much we may try to shut our eyes to the other side of the question, it cannot with justice be denied that, not often, the pedestrian is as much to blame as the motorist. He (the pedestrian) walks along the busy street with a lordly indifference and superciliousness that has to be seen to be believed. He has no idea of where exactly he is or what exactly he is doing. His brain is literally saturated with thoughts of delicious dishes waiting for him at home or with the question of whether or not to buy the new "sari" his wife has demanded. Full, thus of his own thoughts he has none for what is going on around him. He overlooks the important fact that only if he crosses the road safely can he hope to partake of the delicacies he is dreaming of. No, no such idea troubles him. He walks on gaily, easily, unheeding; but is brought to an abrupt halt by a

motor-car knocking him down and passing over him. Only then—if he is fortunate (or unfortunate)—does he regret his consciousness—does he regret his negligence and wish he had evinced a wee bit more interest in his environments. But alas! it is very often one of those cases where repentance availeth not and where it is too late to mend.

Bombay's Milk Supply

Anent the scheme to supply Bombay city with pure milk from Gujarat under municipal supervision, in which Messrs. B. Prasad and Co., were to receive subsidy from the Municipal Corporation, it is understood, that the recommendation of the Medical Relief Committee to rescind the resolution dated 28th September, 1932 was recorded by the Municipal Corporation at their meeting on the 5th instant. Messrs. B. Prasad and Co., have, therefore, still a chance to launch the scheme to supply the citizens of Bombay with pure milk from Gujarat. The scheme has been hanging fire for the last 18 months and some active measures should be taken now in the interest of the public health to supply pure milk.

Jamnagar's 'No' To Manilal Kothari

Request To Interview Lavan Prasad Is Replied With Ban On Entry In State

WADHWAN CAMP, April 16.

Sir, Manilal Kothari wires:—Mr. Shantilal Deomurari whom I sent to Jamnagar on the night of the 11th to make enquiries into circumstances leading to Mr. Lavan Prasad's arrest returned yesterday, being exterminated from Jamnagar under the verbal orders of the Police Commissioner. During the search of Mr. Lavan Prasad's house, Mrs. Ruxamani Lavan Prasad is alleged have been roughly handled by the City Inspector and put under arrest till the search was over.

Mr. Lavan Prasad, after his arrest on the evening of the 11th was taken to Jiva Setas Dels where he is now kept. I sent the following wire to the Maharaja yesterday.

"Thanks for your telegram of

the 13th. Desire interview with Lavan Prasad if permitted and also see Mrs. Lavan Prasad. Propose to start to-morrow. Kindly reply.

The following reply was soon received from the Diwan:—

"Your request by wire to His Highness asking for permission to come to Jamnagar is not granted. His late Highness' order of prohibition against your entry into Nawanagar territory stands."

Strangely enough Mr. Shantilal's letter to me containing full details which was posted by him personally at Jamnagar Post Office has not been so far received by me. The landlord of Lavan Prasad's house is bringing great pressure over Mrs. Ruxamani to vacate the house. Mrs. Ruxamani's plight, with no one to help her, is pitiable.

NO BAN ON CONGRESS?

(Continued from Page 1.)

part in deliberations of the Congress Working Committee on 1st of May and attend Swaraj Party Meeting on the 2nd and 3rd.

The Swarajists appear determined to complete their plans, and chalk out their programme before the meeting of the members of the All-India Congress Committee. A good deal of ground will be sought to be cleared by Dr. Ansari, in his meeting with Gandhiji on the day before the meeting fixed for Congress Working Committee.

There is a general expectation in Swarajist circles that Gandhiji will throw his whole weight with the Swarajists and in favour of the Congress adopting the Swarajist programme as the official programme of the Congress itself. If not the Swarajists though forming a part of the Congress will work as independent organisation and contest the elections with the blessings already given by Gandhiji.

NO DISSOLUTION.

As regards general elections to the Assembly some members of the Centre Party, which consists of many nominated members, have revived the talk that there will be no dissolution of the Assembly, and, therefore no election, but the London correspondent of the Roy's Weekly informs that the Secretary of State has yielded to the opinion of Lord Willingdon's Cabinet, and permitted the Viceroy to announce elections in November or December this year. The correspondent adds:

"What I gather from the India Office quarters is not that Sir Samuel Hoare was opposed to the General Election on principle, but that he suggested whether it would not be more appropriate to let the Provincial Elections be held under the New Constitution and give the existing Assembly

electorate a chance of passing judgment on the Constitution Act as passed by the Parliament and a notion of the White Paper scheme which is so much misunderstood, and which is likely to undergo a material modification. However, he has been impressed by the strength of opinion in Delhi and has allowed the Viceroy to act at his own discretion."

MRS. NAIDU ON HAIG'S STATEMENT

Interviewed by the Associated Press on Sir Harry Haig's statement regarding the Congress in the Legislative Assembly, Mrs. Naidu said:—

"I am glad that the last doubt about the possibility of convening a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee seems to be dispelled by Sir Harry Haig's statement. I hope there will be no unnecessary delay now in convening a meeting of the A. I. C. C. for the purpose of reviewing the entire political situation and arriving at just and practical decisions.

It is needless to say that Mahatma Gandhi's recent recommendations, coming as they do from a source so authoritative and august, will carry their due weight and influence in the deliberations of the Committee which, however, must reserve to itself the right to ratify reject or modify any measures which may be brought before it for consideration."

"A GRUDGING REACTION"

Mr. K. M. Munshi interviewed said:—

Sir H. Haig's statement is a grudging reaction to Gandhiji's great act in substantially calling off civil disobedience. Any way a meeting of the A. I. C. C. can now be held and all sections of Congressmen can combine to frame a new policy to lead the nation out of the present stagnation."

CHAMPARAN STILL WATERLOGGED

Mukut Dhari Singh Suggests Desilting Of Choked Up Drains And Channels As Precaution, Against Flood Menace During Rains

(From Our Special Correspondent)
MOTIHARI, April 14.
Sri Mukut Dhari Singh who report on the low lands of the Champaran has submitted his report to the Bihar Central Relief Committee.

In the course of the report, he observes:—
For months past the world has been hearing the woeful tales of those who have suffered due to the great quake. People from all over the country and even from outside have come to Bihar, seen the devastated towns and villages by the side of the main roads and have been moved with pity to see the hard lot of the people. The problem of affording immediate relief, and that of the construction of houses and reclamation of wells and sand covered lands have attracted the attention of the Government. But the problem of the drainage of low lands and water logged areas have been neglected up till now. Those who are intimately in touch with the surface condition of North Bihar very well know that a sufficiently large portion of lands in this part of the Province comes under the category of low lands. By low lands, we mean those pieces of land which remain under water for the greater part of the rainy season but yield very good paddy crops. They are the most fertile pieces of land and the people owning them are fairly well off.

CHANNELS CHOKED UP

The other peculiar feature of these low lands is that they are connected by water channels with rivers which are numerous in this district. Before the quake water from these low lands flowed into these rivers and by the end of February, these lands were cultivated and yielded good crops. But the quake has upset the whole aspect. Profuse quantity of sand ejected through fissures has covered parts of these lands as well as all the water channels without almost exception that used to drain away the surplus rain water, so much so that almost all these channels, have been choked up, and in many cases, their level has been raised. Not only that, there is a vast deposit of sand in the rivers themselves and some of them are choked up too. As a result of this water from the low lands could not be drained away, and a big tract of land which yielded very good crops in previous years are still under water and lying fallow and unproductive. Last year, floods after floods

greatly damaged the successive crops and to add to the trouble, these lands were once more over-watered just after the quake by the water that profusely oozed out of the fissures. In some of these lands, the standing rabi and sugarcane crops have been destroyed. Naturally people living in these areas are hard hit, and starvation stares them in the face which may become all the more serious when their previous little stock of grain, if any, will be soon totally exhausted. Unless these channels and small rivers are desilted, there is no hope of reclaiming these most fertile lands. Considering the pressures of population on the affected areas, we cannot afford to lose such a vast portion of land.

DANGER OF FLOODS

But still more serious is the problem of floods. Nearly the whole of this was flooded every year, but no particular harm was done to the population of the locality as water drained away. But the situation is altogether different now. All the waterways and rivers are silted up, and consequently for want of the previous outlets, water will naturally follow new courses and who knows it may not wash away a large number of the villages themselves causing destruction of life, property and cattle. Neglect on the part of the Government and other relief organisations in re-excavating these channels and river beds would be tantamount to surrendering the people of the locality to the mercy of floods. If no is taken to remove this specific grievance of the people, any other attempt to solve the problem of flood relief would be a mockery.

In order to devise means to solve this problem, the Champaran Branch of the Bihar Central Relief Committee deputed me along with Mr. Jagadish Chandra Agarwal B. E. (Roorkee) Civil Engineer who has generously placed his services at the disposal of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, to examine the low lands locally known as "Chauras" and the water channels of the badly affected parts of the district and to submit reports thereon. After examining almost all of them I have embodied my observations in the categorical description of the low lands and channels that urgently require to be restored for protecting the villages adjoining thereto from inundation during the rains, as well as for reclaiming the lands that would otherwise be irretrievably lost. I beg to draw the attention of the Government and other relief organisations to it and hope they will not fall in their duty in this direction.

WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from page 8).

him as the new "dvoryanin" (nobelman) who allocates unto himself rights and enjoyments that he withholds from others. My mind, even as I write, teems with a host of abuses that Party men for one motive or another have perpetrated on non-partisans through the power of their privileged conditions afford them." But also no one else is subject to such severe discipline. He simply must live from hand to mouth. The party is death on material aggrandisement. Principle, Power, Passion, Triumph rule his life. His personal life does not escape scrutiny. His party compels him to be on his best behaviour. On criminal charges it is he who receives the severest sentences. For a bribe the penalty is death." (M. Hindus).

MOST PRIVILEGED PERSON

Next after the Communist in status comes the Proletarian or industrial and intellectual worker. His numbers 17 millions or so. He has no such power of command, no authority, such as the other has; but he has higher salaries. "He reaps the richest rewards, material and cultural of any group in Russia. In housing accommodation no group, with the possible exception of officials of high standing, has been so 'favoured' as have the proletarians. He is the 'most privileged' person in Russia. The best in the land, in 'education, amusement, living quarters,' above all in 'social prestige,' is his. The very word proletarian is the highest badge of 'honour' in the land. The psychic incentives the Russians have brought into play are promotion with all its accompanying gratifications—prestige, responsibility (?), power, special 'distinction' or recognition, appre-

ciation of merit through bestowal of the 'title' of 'hero of labour' and the banner of the red labour flag, both, especially the latter, conferring on the recipient, 'honour, glory,' and a host of 'special privileges.' The 'heroes of labour,' are the 'elite' in the land. They get the 'best' in 'living quarters, education of children, vacations'—anything and everything. "Russian student youth—looks forward to a life of service in a new society. It does not disregard 'material reward'—'comfort, distinction, it thinks of 'advancement,' of rising to positions of managers, directors, superintendents, but not of palatial homes, yachts of their own. It thinks in terms of salaries, not of profits." (M. Hindus: "opcit").

Much of this (not all) is what should be in India, indeed in all countries; but it proves clearly all the same that 'economic equality' and 'social equality' are both "non est" in Bolshevik Russia, and must be "non est" everywhere, so long as human beings have their present shape of body and constitution of mind, and do not become homogeneous spheres of matter in deep slumber. It will have been noticed that even the principle of hereditary inheritance (of privileges of various kinds) is not absent: from the practice of Bolshevism. The children of Communists and Proletarians are given preference in schools, etc., even when (it may be presumed) they may be less intelligent or strong than others, 'the accident of birth' over-riding 'the accident of brains' or of 'muscle' or 'quick tongue' or 'facile pen'.

INFERENCES

The plain inference from the facts stated above is that while a class-structure of society, un-

WIFE MURDERED WITH SPEAR

Husband Gets Transportation Sentence For Brutal Crime

AHMEDABAD, April 16.
Mr. N. S. Lokur, the District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad sentenced Bapuji Dhumaji to transportation for life under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused Bapuji was charged with committing murder of the wife of Nana Durgar on November, 1933 by piercing a spear in her body when there was a scuffle between two factions of Thakardas.

ANOTHER ACQUITTED.
Another person named Rup-singh Bapuji who was also charged with the same offence was found not guilty by the Sessions Judge and was acquitted. In acquitting him the Judge remarked that the accused had fired shots in self-defence after the necessity to defend himself was over but the Judge concurred with the majority of the Jury that the accused had fired shots in self-defence and acquitted the accused.—United Press.

NAGPUR HARIJANS HONOUR AMBEDKAR

NAGPUR, April 16.
Members of the Depressed Classes took out a huge procession last evening in honour of Dr. Ambedkar, and in a public meeting that was held tributes were paid to the work done by Dr. Ambedkar for the cause of the uplift of the Depressed Classes.—A. P.

naturally recognising, artificially based upon, consisting of, only two classes as fundamental, the rich and the poor, the capitalist and the labourer, can be, ought to be, must be destroyed as it has been in Russia, the really fundamental and natural class-structure based upon more or less distinct, vocational classes, classifiable by differences of psychological and temperamental aptitudes, is simply unavoidable in every society of human beings, and that it is growing up again in Russia, after the preliminary havoc of the human earthquake, and growing up, it is all fervently hope, in a finer and more scientific form; for, after all, the only difference between barbarism and civilisation is the more and more refined, regulated, and elaborated satisfaction of the same three primitive instincts, for food, for possessions, for spouse and progeny, through the growth of intellect, which, on the one hand, sharpens and strengthens individuality, and, on the other, tends to and ought to subordinate it to a more fully organised and solidary society.

What are the main vocation classes? Let Russia answer. It answers by the very name it has given to its Republic. It is the union of the Socialist Soviet Republics of "Peasants, Soldiers," and "Workers." The peasants, muzhiks, 140 odd millions, obviously make one great class; in one sense, the most vitally important, the source of the "bread-power" of which all other powers, of steam, and powder, and gas, and electricity, are the merest by-products.

Then there are the workers, the proletarians, 17 and more millions. These are said to make one class. In reality, they include two classes, the manual workers and the intellectual workers. All books about Russia mention these. "Thus Twelve Studies in Russia": "The average wage for 'unskilled work' in large towns is about 100 roubles a month, for 'skilled work' from 200 to 400 or 500 or more. The maximum salary of 'technicians' or 'managers'—about 1,000 roubles a month, though there are rather 'higher rates' in large factories and there may be some exceptional cases of 'appreciably higher earnings; 'writers' and 'artists', for instance, can earn 'larger' amounts by way of 'royalties' or payments for performances or pictures." (Consider, incidentally the bearing of these facts on 'economic equality').

The third, or, if we agree that the Proletarians include two, then the fourth great class is the registered Communists, three millions or so, but growing rapidly in numbers. The books one comes across do not speak about the Soldiers of Russia specifically. A standing army of 562,000 regulars is mentioned, for 1931. It seems that the bulk of these, if not all, and presumably all the officers are registered Communists, the present 'ruling-class' in Russia. ("The Kremlin Hospital in Moscow," the best in the land," can only be used by the Government officials and those high in the ranks of the Communist Party." "Twelve Studies," p. 188).

(TO BE CONTINUED).

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WASTE OF TIME IN COURT TRIALS

Move To Avoid Repetitions Of Full Evidence

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, April 16.
In Meerut Conspiracy Case judgment Chief Justice Young of Allahabad High Court made a suggestion for avoiding waste of time in respect of trials. His Lordship said:

An effort should be made for avoiding repetitions of the full evidence before the committing magistrates have followed before the sessions judges and also other allied matters. It now learnt that Government of India is acting under those suggestions and propose to amend the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code to bring the system of lines of procedure that is followed mainly in England.

These amendments are being sent to different local Government electing their opinion. Judges of Allahabad High Court are also being approached for suggestions to the proposed amendments but it is not likely that they will submit to the same before the re-opening of the High Court after summer vacations in July next.

STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS

Mill Strikers Refuse To Listen To Trade Unionists

AHMEDABAD, April 15.
The strikers in the weaving department of the Commercial Mill have been struck off the rolls of the Labour Association, following their refusal to abide by the advice given by the Association, which wanted them to resume work and submit their grievances if any to the committee appointed by the Association. The strike continues.—A. P.

ZEMINDARS PREPARE FOR NEXT ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, April 16.
U. P. Zemindars are taking steps to fight the next elections on Party lines in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Zemindars' conference in a meeting of the leading Zemindars in the Province held in Allahabad and presided over by Sir Mohamed Ahmad Sa'd Khan Nawab Chatari ex-Governor of U. P. in order to discuss and chalk out the future policy and programme of the Zemindars.

They decided to form a union and a Progressive party the aims and objects of which will be circulated among the members for discussion and final approval when the committee meets again in May at Nainital. Now Zemindars subscribing to the New Party's programme are also eligible to join the party and avoid class interest between Zemindars.

A move is afoot for amalgamating the Muzaffarnagar Zemindar association with the Agra Province Zemindar Association and a sub-committee is appointed for considering the question of amalgamation. It met under the Presidency of Nawab Chhatari and will meet again at Nainital, when the final decisions will be arrived at.



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SEVERE GALE PASSES OVER NAGPUR

Electric Lights Fail And Traffic Remains Suspended In Flooded Streets

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, April 16.
A gale of great intensity accompanied by thunderstorm passed over Nagpur last night. Streets were flooded, traffic was suspended and many trees were uprooted.

ASAF ALI ARRIVES IN KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, April 16.
Mr. Asaf Ali of Delhi arrived here this morning to defend the accused in a case known as Khoja Murder Case in an appeal in which three accused were sentenced to death by the lower court. Mr. Asaf Ali will take this opportunity to have informal talks with the local Congress leaders with a view to consolidate the political opinion.

RLY. STATION FIRE

RANCOON, April 16.
The Railway Station at Swa

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was completely reduced to ashes the Station as a result of a fire along with the Station Master's and other menial employees' quarters, the vendor's stall and a portion of the bazar adjoining also burnt down.—A.P.

Latest Commercial News

DOWNWARD TREND IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Prices
24 Points DownLONDON GOLD SLIGHTLY
EASY BUT SILVER STEADYLiverpool Wheat Firm But
Chicago Grains Weak

Bombay, April 16. On Monday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates witnessed small fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON BEARISH

The New York cotton market ruled practically featureless with a downward trend in the absence of buyers despite slightly higher Liverpool advices.

LONDON GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY

The London gold price eased a little but silver improved slightly and the tone was steady.

DECLINE IN CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago wheat declined fractionally in sympathy with other markets. Oats ruled dull. Argentine linseed ruled quiet with a slight improvement. Liverpool wheat ruled firm.

GILTDED SECURITIES DULL

The London Stock Exchange displayed a quiet tendency while gilt-edged securities were dull.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)	
New York, April 16.	
Previous closing rate	11.87
To-day's opening rate	11.83
Difference	-.04
To-day's closing rate	11.63
Difference	-.24
Broach Expectation July	Rs. 199

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)	
Liverpool, April 16.	
Previous closing rate	5.98
To-day's opening rate	6.02
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing rate	6.01
Difference	-.01

NEW YORK
COTTON MARKET

New York, April 16. Narrow fluctuations with a downward trend characterised to-day what was practically a featureless session in the New York cotton market. Despite slightly higher Liverpool advices the New York cotton market lacked interest. Trading in May commenced with a decline of 4 points at 11.83 which was highest for the great part of the session. In the absence buyers, prices lost point. Later liquidation still reduced values to 11.79. At this level some scattered buying improved prices by 3 points to 11.82. The New York cotton futures closed at 11.63 with a decline of 24 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 16. The following were the opening range:

July (11.94/11.94)	11.95/11.94
October (12.07/12.06)	12.08/12.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 16. The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American May (5.98) 5.99
American May (5.97) 5.99
Egyptian May (8.27) 8.27
Egyptian July (8.30) 8.30

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 16. 10.45 p.m. As the New York cotton futures opened with a decline of about 3 to 4 points Broach J.A. was traded in at Rs. 201.8 and later at Rs. 201 as the New York futures were about 8 to 9 points down.

RUSSIAN PURCHASES
OF AMERICAN COTTON

Ineffective Bankhead Bill

New York, April 16. The cotton market was quiet awaiting final action on the Bankhead Bill and other legislative developments. The liquidation of near months coupled some foreign buying of later deliveries was among the few trading features of the week under review. The improvement in general business induced a little buying in the mid-week which was encouraged by the progress in silver legislation. However the action of foreign exchanges did not encourage inflationary views. Reactions followed under liquidation and a little Southern selling. The latter was accompanied by reports of a slight easing in the basis. It is reported that Russia has purchased 15,000 bales for cash for April shipment, while a little Japanese buying was reported in the South-west.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

London, April 16. Liverpool wheat opened firm with a gain of 1/4 to 1/2 penny. July was quoted at 53 3/4, Oct. 56 1/8 and December 58 1/4 business was fairly satisfactory.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, April 16. Price in the Chicago wheat market declined fractionally in sympathy with other markets. May was quoted at 81 1/2, July 84 3/4 and Sept. 86.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, April 16. Chicago oats were dull with a slight improvement in prices. May at 29 1/4 and July 29 7/8. Rye was quoted at 49 3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 16. Argentine linseed ruled quiet with a slight improvement in prices. May at noon was quoted at 12.23 i.e. 1 point higher than the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 16. The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m. in the London market:

METALS
Tin (4238 3/4) 4236 5/8 easy.
Lead (411 9/16) 411 9/16 quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (436 1/4 to 436 3/4) 436 to 436 1/2
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

RUBBER
Spot (5 23/32) 5 23/32 paid and value
April-June (5 7/8) 5 29/32 paid and value.

LINSEED
Linseed Bombay April-May (411 7/16)
411 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April-May (411 1/4)
411 1/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April-May (429 5/8)
429 5/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Tioria April-May (429 1/4)
429 1/6 sellers.

TEA
Indian Pekoe (1 1/11)
Indian Pekoe higher (1 6/34) 1 6/34
Ceylon teke (1 1/11)
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2 1/2) 2 1/2

JUTE
The London Stock Exchange markets:
Crop April-May (216 5/16) 216 1/4
sellers.
Dundee April (218 1/4) 218 1/4
Lightning April (217) 217

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION
Bombay, April 16.
Castor seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24/10; Lowest Rs. 24/9 1/2; Closing Rs. 24/12 1/2.
Castor seeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/5; Lowest Rs. 25/4; Closing Rs. 25/8.
Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 20/6; Lowest Rs. 20/4; Closing Rs. 20/10.
Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 21/7; Lowest Rs. 21/1; Closing Rs. 21/9.

CHURCHILL CHARGES HOARE AND DERBY

(Continued from page 1)

how far the Lancashire interests would be injured by the publication of original evidence. The mission recommended that evidence should be published as originally submitted. As a result of continued pressure the Indian section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce agreed to substitution of fundamental alterations in evidence.

The statement of evidence was printed which was but the ghost of original evidence, poor, shrunken, emasculated thing. This was presented to the Select Committee and evidence was heard on Nov. 4.

"PREPARED TO PROVE."
"I am prepared to prove without quoting any select document that the difference between the original evidence and the evidence tendered was of a decisive character."

Contending that a breach of privilege had been committed, Mr. Churchill said the Members of the Select Committee sat in official capacity. They had been continuously assured of it and also of their impartiality, but two Members of the Select Committee, Sir J. Hoare and Lord Derby, had been jointly and severally concerned in procuring complete alteration of the evidence tendered by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Sir S. Hoare welcomed the enquiry as providing a chance to prove once again that Mr. Churchill found another mare's nest. Major Attlee and Mr. MacDonald both welcomed the enquiry.

Mr. Churchill's motion which was agreed to was as follows:—"That the alleged action of Sir S. Hoare and Lord Derby, members of the Select Committee, in inducing the Manchester Chamber of Commerce or any branch thereof to withdraw evidence already submitted and substitute other altered evidence, shall forthwith

be referred to the Committee of privileges. HOARE'S REPLY. Mr. Samuel supported the motion. Sir S. Hoare replying said the procedure for dealing with the evidence before submission was a matter for the Chairman of the Select Committee, whose permission he had to say. The Manchester Memorandum was treated exactly the same as all other memoranda. The memoranda were not circulated until shortly before the time fixed for hearing witnesses. The Manchester witnesses appeared in the beginning of November. The memoranda were circulated in the Select Committee at the end of October. It was true the memorandum circulated was not the one originally submitted on June 28, and the amended version submitted on October 25.

Sir S. Hoare pointed out that he had received no exceptional treatment in having the copies of Memorandum when first submitted. Any other members selected Committee could have received all documents immediately had the clerk been requested.

"Breach of Duty."
The Original Memorandum came to his notice on July 7 when he was deeply concerned with the project for settlement of differences between Manchester and India by direct negotiations. The project was favoured by influential parties on both sides and it had a happy issue. But in last July it was uncertain whether these negotiations would even take place. Certain passages in the Manchester Memorandum seemed to him likely to destroy any chance of negotiations. He felt bound to bring this to the notice of the Manchester Chamber. But from apologetic for what he did, he would be guilty of breach of his duty if he refrained from doing anything

STOCK EXCHANGE OPERATORS
AWAITING BUDGET STATEMENTWHEAT VERY FIRM ON LATEST
NEWS FROM ROMEWall Street Irregular Awaiting Washington
Developments

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 16.

On the Stock Exchange business was very small, most operators refraining from open fresh commitments pending the budget statement.

Among commodities wheat was very firm on the latest news from Rome. Rubber after a renewal of the advance reacted slightly. Metals weakened in sympathy with America. Other commodities were featureless.

Wall Street was irregular, traders awaiting developments from Washington.

INDIAN STERLING
LOAN

London, April 16.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 251 3/4

LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGE

London, April 16.

London Stock Exchange markets generally were very quiet. Gilt-edged were dull. Industrials in general were quiet. There was a desire to sell in gold minings after renewed activity.

BRITISH FUNDS
3 1/2 per cent Consols (430 3/8) 430 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (410 3/8) 410 3/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan (411 1/8) 411 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (410 3/8) 410 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (411 1/8) 411 1/8

INDUSTRIALS
Brazilian Traction (101 1/8) 101 1/8
Imperial Chemical Ord (88 1/2) 88 1/2
Hydro Electric (63 3/8) 63 3/8
Musical Industries (27 3/8) 27 3/8
Imperial Chemical Ord (38 1/2) 38 1/2
Woolworth New Ord (38 1/2) 38 1/2
Swedish Match (51 1/2) 51 1/2
Punjab Rubber (51 1/2) 51 1/2
Ford Motors (28 1/2) 28 1/2
Cables and Wireless (49 7/8) 49 7/8
British American Tobacco (121 3/4) 121 3/4
Camera "A" (48 1/4) 48 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (122 1/2) 122 1/2
P and O S N Co., Ltd (81 1/2) 81 1/2
Distillers (99 1/2) 99 1/2
Bredford Dyers (13 1/2) 13 1/2
British Celanese (14 1/2) 14 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (63 3/8) 63 3/8
Courtauld Ordinary (55 1/2) 55 1/2
Cotton Spinners (11 1/2) 11 1/2
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9 1/2) 9 1/2
Inter Nickels (27 1/8) 27 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5 7/8) 5 7/8
Tata Iron and Steel (411 1/2) 411 1/2

MINING SHARES
Nandynrug (64 1/2) 64 1/2
Birma Corporation (14 1/2) 14 1/2
Rio Tinto (218 1/2) 218 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (46 1/2) 46 1/2
Rand Mines (135 1/2) 135 1/2

OIL SHARES
Venezuela (34 1/2) 34 1/2
Anglo Persian (47 1/2) 47 1/2
Burmah Oil (93 1/2) 93 1/2
Mexican Eagle (10 1/2) 10 1/2
Shell Transport (50 1/2) 50 1/2
Royal Dutch (421 1/2) 421 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, April 16.
The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:
General Motors (38 1/4) 38 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (16 5/8) 16 5/8
U S Steel Common (52 1/2) 52 1/2
United States Steel preference (unquoted) 98 7/8

IMPERIAL BANK
OF INDIA
Statement Of The Affairs
Of The Bank, As On
The 6th April 1934

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid Up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	7,89,25,000
Other Deposits	75,65,24,000
Loans against securities	—
per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1932	—
against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,33,98,000
	Rs. 95,73,47,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	52,86,81,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	6,33,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,50,00,000
Loans	2,90,93,000
Cash Credits	16,68,15,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,82,09,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	53,68,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,54,65,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	47,19,000
Balances with other Banks	15,42,000
Cash	83,55,25,000
	Rs. 12,18,22,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London Advances and Investments in London

Cash and balances at other Banks in London

Percentage 14.35 Bank Rate 3 1/2 p. c.

MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 23,81,000 Decrease.

Other Deposits Rs. 1,32,79,000 Increase.

Bank's Investments Rs. 92,15,000 Loans Rs. 1,58,51,000 Cash Credits Rs. 87,18,000

Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 26,33,000 Cash Rs. 11,27,000

Advances to the Govt. of India Rs. 4,50,00,000 Percentage 14.35

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, April 9

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per man of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20 22
Wheat Malvi Rs. 17 19
Wheat Pasi Rs. 16 18
Gram Rs. 17 19
Tilseed Rs. 23 26
Linseed Rs. 49 21
Juar Rs. 10 12
Bajra Rs. 13 15
Tuar Rs. 17 19
Dhana Rs. 24 35
Ajavan Rs. 14 18
Alia Cakes Rs. 17 18
Cotton seed Rs. 8 9
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 67 78
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 60 67
Wheat four Majda per bag of 85 mds Rs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 mds Rs. 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 mds Rs. 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 mds Rs. 2/12

Shares:—
100 N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills Ltd
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 145
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 117
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Pref) 104
100 Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd 89
100 Sandeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 6
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 23
100 Binod Mills Ltd 102
100 Bhagathra Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd 4
50 Navayouga Mills Ltd 1
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 10
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 19
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 11
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd

Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 34/12
Silver per 100 tola Rs. 36

In consequence of advice from Delegation to India. On the contrary the Mission advised, it was essential that safeguards should be included.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.
The House then agreed to the motion.

The Committee of Privileges consists the Prime Minister (Chairman), Major Attlee, Mr. Baldwin, Sir Hugh Cecil, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Inskip, George Lansbury, Mr. J. A. Macpherson, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and Mr. Spender-Clay. Reuter.

SECRET DISCOUNT SYSTEM.
The "secret discount" system was originally instituted by Mr. McKee, who, on finding that it did not work well, backed himself out of the whole affair. Money was wanted to meet these commitments and hence Mr. Wilson was forced to convert the negotiable securities of Messrs. Swami and Charlie of Bangalore and Messrs. Byramshaw Agency of Madras. The sum of Rs. 3,000 received from Mr. Manubhai Desai of Ahmedabad as deposit, was also utilised for the same purpose.

A PROMISE.
The accused had explained the whole situation and his own false position to Mr. Caywood when he visited India. Mr. Caywood had promised to give him due protection in this matter. However, his return to America. Meanwhile, it was suggested to him that it were better he took a month's leave in order to recoup his health at some health-resort. Mr. Wilson was to be made the Managing Director of the Bombay Company on his return.

SUMMARY DISMISSAL.
But that was not to be. On his arrival in India, he found that his services were summarily dismissed with. However, before he left India to Australia, he replaced the securities of Messrs. Byramshaw Agency of Madras, by means of the amount derived from the cheques (also basis of the present prosecution) drawn on the Imperial Bank of India.

Further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday morning.

Mr. McI. Kemp with Mr. Eastley, appeared for the prosecution while the accused conducted his own defence. Mr. Chambers of Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., watched the proceedings in the interests of the firm.

GOODRICH
DIRECTOR'S
TRIAL

Bookmaker Describes Dealings With Accused On Race-Course

At the resumed hearing on Monday before Justice Wadia and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. V. H. Karandikar, Investigating Inspector of the Bombay General Post Office gave evidence in respect of some letters in the case in which Mr. J. A. Wilson, former Secretary and Director of the Goodrich Tyre Company, stands charged with criminal breach of trust of a sum of Rs. 28,744, belonging to the firm.

Mr. Karandikar explained to the Court in detail the purpose of the impressions on the date-stamp of a letter, with particular reference to an unauthorised letter addressed to Mr. McKee of the Goodrich Tyre Company.

Mr. Karandikar, a bookmaker of the Bombay race-course, described his dealings with Mr. Wilson since November 1931, and said Mr. Wilson used to pay him mostly in cash and sometimes in cheque in case he lost. Mr. Wilson had still to pay him to the tune of Rs. 4,500, but as the accused had to pay other bookmakers as well, it was decided that Mr. Wilson should pay a first instalment of Rs. 3,200 to the Western India Turf Association and further instalments of Rs. 1,000 per month; this money was to be distributed among all the bookmakers to whom Mr. Wilson stood in debt.

Mrs. Collett, short-hand typist to Mr. McKee, identified some letters typed by her and addressed to Messrs. Swami and Charlie of Bangalore. She disclaimed any knowledge of the departure of Mr. Wilson from Bombay.

Mr. Joseph S. Crawshaw, assistant auditor in Messrs. Forbes, Rhodes and Co., said that he was asked to audit the accounts of the Goodrich Tyre Company on 26th of May 1933, by the Managing Director, as there was some discrepancy in the accounts. He was told that Mr. Wilson, its former Director, had gone on leave and that the accounts had not been written up to-date.

Question by prosecution counsel—What was the urgency of the audit at that time?

Answer—Mr. McKee told me that there was a letter from Messrs. Swami and Charlie of Bangalore asking for the return of their deposits. He (Mr. McKee) could not find any records to support it, and he wanted me to check the cash payments."

Mr. J. A. Wilson read his elaborate written statement before His Lordship and the gentlemen of the jury on Monday when the Court sat, after lunch. He detailed in it the various circumstances that forced him to adopt the measures that formed the basis of the present prosecution. The "secret discount" system was originally instituted by Mr. McKee, who, on finding that it did not work well, backed himself out of the whole affair. Money was wanted to meet these commitments and hence Mr. Wilson was forced to convert the negotiable securities of Messrs. Swami and Charlie of Bangalore and Messrs. Byramshaw Agency of Madras. The sum of Rs. 3,000 received from Mr. Manubhai Desai of Ahmedabad as deposit, was also utilised for the same purpose.

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SCATTERED BUYING IN NEW YORK

London & Continental
Selling In Liverpool

Market Awaiting Silver Bill

GOOD UNDERTONE AND ABSENCE
OF SELLING

Bombay, April 16.—On Saturday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the session on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on general buying and covering by shorts. According to the latest advices the Senate has approved the Bankhead Bill in the form agreed by the conferences of both Houses and the bill now goes back to the House of Representatives for final disposal. President Roosevelt is in conference with Democratic leaders as he is anxious for a minimum legislative programme but is definitely opposed to any extreme mandatory action on Silver.

The New York cotton futures market opened on Saturday at a decline of one point on lower Liverpool advice and a further decline of 2 points marked the lowest level of the day when May delivery was quoted at 11.81c. At this level there was some buying and short covering in anticipation of favourable progress of the silver bill and prices improved 7 points from the lowest level and May delivery was quoted at 11.88c. The market closed quiet but steady at a net rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points up 12.00c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate turn over and prices closed unchanged to a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 12.04c per lb.

PRESENT OUTLOOK. Speculative interests are at its lowest at present in cotton pending the outcome of silver and cotton crop control bills. The Bankhead Bill in the present form will not be effective and it is feared that farmers will try their best to grow a large crop. Fifty per cent tax on sales in place of ginning will have adverse effect and professional operators are not influenced by the bill. The Silver Bill is expected to cause some inflation but the official attitude is not encouraging. In the mean time cotton prices are expected to fluctuate within a narrow range awaiting weather developments. The market is well liquidated and the technical position of the market is healthy. Cotton consumption by mills in America during March amounted 544,000 bales against 494,000 bales during March last year and 478,000 bales in last February.

BOMBAY SELLING. "There has been heavy Bombay selling of hedges at New York against Indian cotton, and selling in this market against purchases in Bombay and Liverpool on account of the relative highness of prices here. The prospects of drastic control of business in the national security exchanges and the threat of Governmental regulation of trading in the commodity exchanges also stimulated reactionary sentiment.

The prevailing view is that the passage of the Bankhead Bill will bring sharply prices if the Senate's amendments adopted today, providing for an increased tax to be collected at the gins on the cotton ginned in excess of the allotted quotas, are accepted by the House of Representatives. The immediate effect of these amendments was virtually nil on account of the recognition that they must be thrashed out in conference with the House, causing inevitable further delay with this legislation.

CLOTH SALES. Sales of grey goods are substantially below production and prices are distinctly easier, with manufacturers' unfilled order-lists running down. Business in actual cotton is of retail proportions. Basis is firm for the higher grades in staples, from 7/8in. to 1-1/2in., but it is easier for all other descriptions.

Planting is progressing favourably in the southern third of the belt, where land preparation is ahead of the average. There has been too much rain in the Valley and Eastern States and beneficial precipitation in the West, which has restricted operations. Fluctuations are believed to be probable until the final form of the Bankhead Bill is known; it is almost universally agreed that the House version of this measure would be ineffective.—"M. G. Commercial."

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices on Saturday with May delivery 6.02d. London and Continental

l'iquidation met with scale down buyings limits and trade calling. Later prices declined on London and Alexandria selling Egyptian and the market closed easy at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices lost 5 points to 6.31d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON. East Indian cotton futures ruled easy on general selling and closed at a decline of 4 points. At the close May delivery was quoted 4.78, July 4.79 and October 4.84d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Egyptian cotton futures ring was weak on increased selling pressure in Sakels futures. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 10 to 7 points with spot cotton 13 points down at 8.48d. per lb. Uppers futures closed 2 to 3 points lower and spot cotton prices closed 3 points down at 6.79d. per lb.

NO ENTERPRISE. A Liverpool firm writes:—There is no doubt that the legislative uncertainties in the United States are causing considerable uneasiness and curbing, if not entirely eliminating, initiative and enterprise. Yesterday, all markets were disturbed by President's message to Congress in connection with the control of the Stock Exchange. His words implied that the Bill as presented before the House of Representatives was the minimum he considered suitable. As many had hoped that this measure would be amended so as to be less restrictive in character, it is only natural that disappointment and lack of confidence ensued.

NEW CONTROL. It is feared that this control may eventually be extended to Commodity Exchanges and this caused these markets also to weaken in sympathy with Wall Street. It is probable that such fears and apprehensions are over-emphasised and that steps in this direction will not prove so drastic as believed and that, in any event, some methods will be found to overcome the strange difficulties, to show strange working in the official mind however, that in endeavouring to instil confidence and create a higher range of values for various products measures should be proposed which may easily have the opposite effect. If, for example in the cotton markets of America such restrictions are imposed as to stifle "bullish" enterprise how are the hedges to be absorbed when the next crop moves, without quite unduly affecting values? Justifiable speculation is the natural buffer when the movement of the crop is at its height and without this the farmer will find considerable difficulty in marketing his produce, as trade support is a merely gradual affair extended over lengthy periods. On the other side of the picture it is reported to-day that the Senate has adopted the amendment of the Bankhead Bill increasing the tax on cotton produced in excess of the specified quotas from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the market value, and restricting its operation to the coming crop only. This, of course, will make all the difference in the world to the efficacy of the Bill. It is also rumoured, however that there are further amendments being proposed which, if passed would have a somewhat dubious effect on its workings and so considerable confusion exists.

We have indeed had a surfeit of these artificial methods of curbing production and it will be a great relief when these enactments etc. are out of the way and operators can look at the situation from the natural point of view of supply and demand.

PRIVATE CABLES. New York May highest 11.88 plus 0.1 (11.53 a.m.) lowest 11.81—0.1 (10.43 a.m.) Liverpool May highest 6.02 (10.2 a.m.) lowest 5.97—0.1 (11.45 a.m.) Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—New York: With Conference Bankhead Bill agreed tax cotton excess ten million when sold instead at gin, think Bill ineffective as control measure. Messrs. Iatel Bros. have received the following cables:—Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—Liverpool: Tired long liquidation. U. S. A. Mill consumption for March 544,000 bales, (against 478,000 for March 1933). February 1934: and 494,000 for March 1933). Messrs. Sarupchand Prithvi have

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 16
B C RATE.
T T D D 1/8
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/8 1/16 to 15 May.
Banks selling T T 1/8 1/32 May-June July.
Banks selling T T 1/8 Aug-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/8 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/8 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-May
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 June-July

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 200
Banks selling T T 258
Banks buying T T 256 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 585
Banks buying D D 585
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 3/4
Banks buying D D 56 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling D D 56 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 5/8
Banks buying 60 days 77 3/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 97 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.15 1/2 14th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 16th instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 16th instant
London/Paris 78.00 14th instant
London/Berlin 22.05 14th instant
London/Switzerland 15.91 14th instant
London/Italy 60.50 14th instant
London/Berlin 13.04 14th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 14th instant
London/New York 5.15 1/2 14th instant

London/Amssterdam 7.61 14th instant
Java/London 7.56 1/4 14th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Very steady.
Gold 46-14-9 13th instant 46-14-11 12th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 13th instant 20 3/16 14th instant
Silver London Forward 20 5/16 13th instant 20 5/16 14th instant
Silver New York Ready 46 1/2 13th instant 46 1/2 14th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1 per cent 13th instant 1 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 13th instant 1 1/8 per cent 14th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone—Easier.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 16
The local Silver market ruled quiet to-day on disappointing advices from Shanghai. Last night the local market was firm on bullish advices from America and May delivery was quoted at Rs. 61/2. To-day the market opened at Rs. 61/8 and prices declined on unchanged Shanghai cables. Shanghai Exchange on London closed quiet at 1-4 3/16. The Gold market was steady with a limited business.
Ready Silver 55 6 0
May delivery 61 5 0
May delivery 55 9 0
Ready Gold 33 6 0
May delivery 33 6 0
June delivery 33 6 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 16
Spot silver 46 3/8 plus 3/8c
May delivery 46 1/2 —15c
July delivery 46 80—10c
Tone: Quiet but steady

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

Season	This Week	Season 1932/33	Season 1933
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,820	102	11535
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America	4455	99	4090
Exports from U.S. Ports	6320	43	6370
Of which to Japan	1480	2	1328
Of which to China	229	—	244
Of which to Great Britain	1094	9	1094
Of which to Germany	1256	10	1413
Stock at New York	79	—	198
Stock at U.S. Ports	3069	—	4290
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	1558	—	—
World's Visible Supply	9388	—	10498
Forwarded to world's mills, (excluding linters)	10372	268	9701
Receipts at U.S. Ports	6934	75	7887
N.B.—All figures are in thousands.			

received the following cables:—Liverpool: Latest form Bankhead Bill considered weaker as imposes penalty on excess ginnings and only fifty per cent on sale price of cotton sold above allotted quotas; speculative interest very limited; same liquidation.
New York: No new features; to-day's buying mostly for trade; little pressure to sell.
New York: Cotton ranging within narrow limits pending legislative developments Washington, specially Silver which receiving strong Congressional support.
New York: (Dated 13-4-34). Proposed silver legislation supporting market; doubt if become law, but disciplined suggest short side pending definite advice; cloth dull; spot basis easier.
Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—
Bankhead Bill now proposed fifty per cent penalty on sale price all cotton sold over allotted quotas. No penalty at time ginning consequently considerable weakness in market.
The Bill is causing considerable cause anxiety to straddlers.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 14.

Messrs. Balthus & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—
Amer. Power & Light Com. 9
Amer. Power Gold D 56
Amer. Power 7 1/2
Electric Bond Common 17
Consolidated Gas 38
Western Union Telg. 55
Radio Corp. 8
New York Central 22
Erie R. R. 28
Great North Pfd. 36
Distillers Seagram 91
Dumont 21
Amr. Water Works 6 per cent 73
Bethlehem Steel 4/8
United States Steel 52 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada 27 3/4
Anticonda Copper Mining 16 3/4
Keweenaw Copper 21
International Harvester 42
Ford Motors of Canada 24
General Motors 38 1/4
American Radiator 16
Chas. Bank 29 1/2
National City Bank 29 3/4
Sun Life of Canada 475
Calumet Corporation of Amr. 37
General Foods 34
Featureless market, but relatively steady.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES
New York-Liverpool: Liverpool New York May 102 at Cross Rate 5.15 5/8
Bombay-Liverpool: Liverpool New York May 200 at Cross Rate 5.15 5/8
Rs. 61 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Broach J-A 201/8 Liverpool July 5.99
Rs. 59 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-New York: Liverpool New York May 11 5/8 Rs. 55 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.15 5/8
Broach J-A 201/8 New York July 11 5/8
Rs. 56 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.15 5/8

SAGGING COTTON PRICES

Liquidation in Sugar

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable advices from their Liverpool Head Office:—
Cotton: "Present structure Bankhead Bill causing reaction in market. Dunn Bra Street optimistic trade prospects. Continue recommend purchases but be cautious."
Liverpool: "Absence of restrictive measures discouraging but think well of long run."
London Sugar: "May liquidation decreasing look for moderate upturn."
London Rubber: "Restriction imminent still recommend buying on reactions."
Lined Oil: "Opinion unchanged."

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 16
T T on London—
Previous closing 1-4 3/16
To-day's opening 1-4 3/16
To-day's closing 1-4 3/16

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 13th April
1-9-93 1,644,144 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,684,098 bales
Decrease 39,944 bales

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 16	New York, April 16
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett 88 7 6	88 7 6
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash 88 8 0	88 8 0
4 p.c. 19-07-30 Sett 102 7 0	102 7 0
4 p.c. 19-07-30 Cash 102 7 0	102 7 0
5 p.c. 19-07-30 Cash 114 11 0	114 11 0
5 p.c. 19-07-30 Cash 114 11 0	114 11 0
4 p.c. 1933/33 Mysore 103 1 0	103 1 0
5 p.c. 1935 Mysore 100 8 0	100 8 0
1 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore 100 8 0	100 8 0
1 1/2 p.c. 1934 B D L 105 0 0	105 0 0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash 97 12 0	97 12 0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash 100 8 0	100 8 0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash 100 8 0	100 8 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash 100 8 0	100 8 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1934/35 Cash 100 8 0	100 8 0
5 p.c. 1930/44 Cash 107 12 0	107 12 0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash 107 12 0	107 12 0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash 107 12 0	107 12 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/44 Cash 107 12 0	107 12 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 T B Cash 104 12 0	104 12 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 T B Cash 104 12 0	104 12 0
4 p.c. B P T 1937 97 0 0	97 0 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 16

Following a small improvement of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local forward cotton market opened at Rs. 202 for Broach J-A delivery. There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 202 1/2 but at the rise there was increased long liquidation and profit-taking which depressed prices to Rs. 201 1/4. At this level there was some short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 201 1/2. The tone of the market was steady. Liverpool market opened firm at a rise of 4 points. Prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 202 1/2 and closed quiet at 2-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach A-M 200
Broach J-A 201 1/2
Omra May 175 1/4
Omra July 175 1/4
Bengal May 190
Bengal July 182 1/4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 16.	Extra	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal.	140	136	133	128	123
Panjab	140	136	133	128	123
Rajputana	140	136	133	128	123
Omra No.	184	181	179	176	173
C.P. No.	197	194	192	189	186
C.P. No.	190	187	185	182	179
Broach No.	211	209	207	205	203
Punjab	217	215	213	211	209
Ame	273	271	269	267	265
Surat	273	271	269	267	265
Rajputana	273	271	269	267	265
Nayari	273	271	269	267	265

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 16.	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	141/44	137/39
Bengal Fine	134/36	133/35
Bengal F G	137/39	137/39
Sindh-Punjab Fine	134/36	134/36
Sindh-Punjab F G	191/96	191/96
Wardha-Hing Fine	191/96	191/96
Nagar Saver Fine	183/86	183/86
Punjab Fine	181/83	181/83
Arvi Fine	181/83	181/83
Elkchpur Fine	181/83	181/83
Amroli-Berar Fine	174/76	174/76
Khamgaon Fine	168/71	168/71
Mulkapur Fine	168/71	168/71
Khandesh Fine	168/71	168/71
Jalms/Sulu Fine	168/71	168/71
Barah Sanawad Fine	168/71	168/71
Broach Fine	218	218
Punjab/American	208	208
Punjab/American	208	208
Camodia	333	333
Miraj/Sangli	333	333
Compta Good	333	333
Jinja	333	333
Busoga	333	333
Kanpala	333	333

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

14-4-34 This year.	14-4-34 This year.
Khandesh 759	332,336
Central India 957	172,043
Barat and Nagar 265	151,349
Hyderabad-Gaurani 200	39,613
Barar 3,501	33,081
Central Provinces 1,554	86,703
Total Comras 7,435	1,035,125
N.W. Provinces 2,242	41,884
Previous closing 7,778	7,778
Previous closing 35,932	35,932
Sindh-Punjab 58	140,150
Broach 4,746	245,588
Compta and Dharwar 188	12,844
Western-Northern 734	88,600
Tianelly and Cambodia 9	10,661
Persian 1,301	1,301
American 707	25,078
Egyptian and African 417	26,778
Comilla, Burma and other 1	1
sorts 17,057	1,661,201

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 12th April.	14-4-34 This year.
In full-pressed Bales.	14-4-34 This year.
European 714	283,820
Japan and China 4,600	442,905
Coast Ports 10,193	10,193
Up-country by Rail 79,507	79,507
At port in harbour for Europe 41,670	41,670
China and Japan 5,341	857,894

ARGENTINE LINED

Buenos Aires, April 14
May 12-28-08
June 12-28-09

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 14
May 0.84 5/8-1/8c
July 0.84 3/4-3/4c
September 0.85 3/4-3/4c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool April 14
May 51 1/8-3/8d.
July 53 1/2-1/2d.
October 55 1/2-1/2d.
December 56 3/4-1/2d.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 14-4-34	69,900	787,000
Receipts Yesterday 14-4-34	9000	4000
Exports to date 14-4-34	632,000	636,000
Stock at Ports 14-4-34	306,900	429,000
Stock Interior Town 14-4-34	155,800	180,000
Stock Liverpool 14-4-34	104,500	330,000
Visible Supply 14-4-34	700,000	868,000
Quantity in Sight 14-4-34	108,200	115,350
Quantity out of Sight 14-4-34	103,720	97,000

4 p.c. 24 Feb 1974 117 0 0
4 p.c. M Deb 1929 97 12 0
4 p.c. M Deb 1954 119 0 0
4 p.c. M Deb 1956 119 0 0
4 p.c. M Deb 1957 108 0 0
Note—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 38/2/6 and declined to Rs. 38/5/6 on heavy long liquidation.
Later on there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 18/7/4.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Heavy Liquidation By Longs

BROAD MARKET WITH RAPID FLUCTUATIONS

The local Share Bazar witnessed broad business with violent fluctuations. As pointed out before the market is highly speculative and needed shake-out of weak long interest. The market opened firm with further improvement in prices of speculative shares. There was heavy short covering but as soon as the demand was satisfied there was heavy long liquidation. Professional bull operators were selling out a portion of holdings with a view to replace on recessions and maintain healthy condition. Too rapid upshots often result in sudden declines disturbing general sentiment, but the present move of share values gives hope of ultimate rise.

Almost every speculative counter suffered owing to absence of any supports Government securities also registered a sharp decline in values. There is now less disposition to invest money in securities as somewhat stringent money conditions and increasingly higher rates of interest allowed on Treasury Bills to gether with quiet London advices, operators are becoming cautious.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 720 and declined to Rs. 712 1/2. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 415 and after improving to Rs. 420 declined to Rs. 414 1/4. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1389 and after improving rupee one prices declined to Rs. 1073. Tata Power shares opened at about the highest price at Rs. 1062 and after declining to Rs. 1040 closed at Rs. 1040 1/4. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 61/14 and after advancing to Rs. 64 declined to Rs. 61/6 and closed at Rs. 61/10. Bombay Burma shares

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

	Bombay, April 16																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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ASSEMBLY PASSES TEXTILE BILL

No Justification For State Control Says Bhore

A Telephone message from New Delhi received at 1-30 A. M. says that the Protection Bill by 44 votes

NEW DELHI, April 16. Mr. K. G. Mitchell, Road Engineer, Industries and Labour Department, was sworn in as a member of the Assembly to-day. On a motion of Sir Frank Noyce, the House agreed to the election of six members to serve on the Standing Committee for Roads for advising the Governor-General-in-Council in the administration of road account during 1934-35.

TEXTILE BILL DEBATE. The House next resumed consideration of the Tariff Textile Bill and several amendments were rejected. Mr. Shafie Daoudi withdrew an amendment for including "fleece undervests" among the articles of textile manufactures made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Items 158 (c) to 158 (k) duty on which would be ad valorem duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that if after enquiring the Government found that there was justification for making fleece undervests a separate class, then Government would have no hesitation in doing so.

RESTRICT FOR 3 YEARS. Dr. Ziauddin moved an amendment restricting the duration of amendments to the schedule to three years instead of the five years suggested by Government and accepted by the Select Committee. He said three years period was quite sufficient after which Government could approach the legislature for continuing protection.

Sir Mohammad Yakub supporting the amendment said that the consumer would be hit hard by some of the amendments and three years were sufficient to know whether the industry had got an impetus.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi supporting said that the Japanese Agreement was for three years; so the period of the Bill ought not to go beyond that. This would give sufficient time to the country to judge whether or not the high protection was justified. In his opinion, it was not justified.

PERIOD TOO SHORT. Mr. Mudaliar considered three years' period too short. Industries must have sufficient time to reorganise themselves in the interests of consumers. It was better to give a specific time for the industry to develop, so that the prices of indigenous manufactures might go down. He, therefore, opposed the amendment.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari supporting the amendment said that the last period of protection was also three years. The life of the Bill should be fixed at three years and a provision added that Government may extend it by another two years.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh considered three years' period too short and said in the interests of national industry some burden on the consumer should not be resisted.

Sir Abdur Rahim asked why three years' protection should not be sufficient for an industry which had been in existence for a long time.

NOT REASONABLE. Mr. Joshi argued that considering that the Government were imposing conditions on the industry for efficient running and for better treatment to Labour, it was not reasonable to give a longer period of protection.

Mr. S. C. Mitra asked why the Tariff Board's recommendation for ten years' protection was brushed aside by Government.

The President announced that if the third reading was not finished by 5-30 p.m. he would call a night sitting at 9 p.m.

The House rose for lunch. Concluding Mr. Mitra supported the amendment as he said, there was no reason why the industry should have no confidence

BOMBAY, April 17. in the Legislature to give it protection if it needed it after three years.

Sir Joseph Bhore opposing the amendment said that the Government had not belittled the recommendation of the Tariff Board to give protection for ten years. The period was reduced as Government felt that they should not be justified in mortgaging the future of the consumer and the public for a period longer than five years. Five years afforded a businessman a reasonably long period of certainty to enable him to invest both effort and money in reorganisation and readjustments. A shorter period would entirely defeat the object.

AMENDMENT LOST. Mr. Sitaram Raju asked why the Bill was extended to 17½ years when the Japanese Agreement would terminate after three years. Sir Joseph Bhore replied that the Japanese agreement had nothing to do with the Bill in which Government was asking the Assembly to commit itself to a substantive protection for five years. After the termination of the Indo-Japanese and Indo-Lancashire agreements the position would be reviewed according to conditions then prevailing.

The amendment was put to vote and defeated by 43 votes to 19. Interesting discussion ensued regarding the legality of the amendments of Messrs. Thampian and Joshi.

Mr. Thampian moved that protection under the Act should be enjoyed only by licensed firms who would agree to Government rules regarding the fees for directors or managing agents, annual dividends, manner of disposal of surplus, submission of periodical returns, etc.

A POINT OF ORDER. Mr. James raised a point of order that the Bill was not purely protective, but amended the Tariff Act of 1894, and the insertion of such a clause would apply to the manufacture of numerous other articles covered by the Tariff Act.

Sir B. L. Mitter said he, as Chairman of the Select Committee, had ruled the amendment out on the strict interpretation that the Bill was a Tariff Amending Bill. However, a liberal interpretation was possible as the Bill was in substance a protective measure.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that the preamble showed that it was a protective measure.

MR. NEOGY'S CONTENTION. Mr. Neogy said that the title showed that it was a textile protection Act and the conditions proposed by Mr. Thampian could apply only to this Bill and not to the entire Tariff Act.

Sir B. L. Mitter said that the preamble, title and marginal notes did not form part of the operative section of any enactment.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that the amendment would mean altering the Companies Act and if they did such a thing in the case of every industry that came for protection they would blot out the Companies Act.

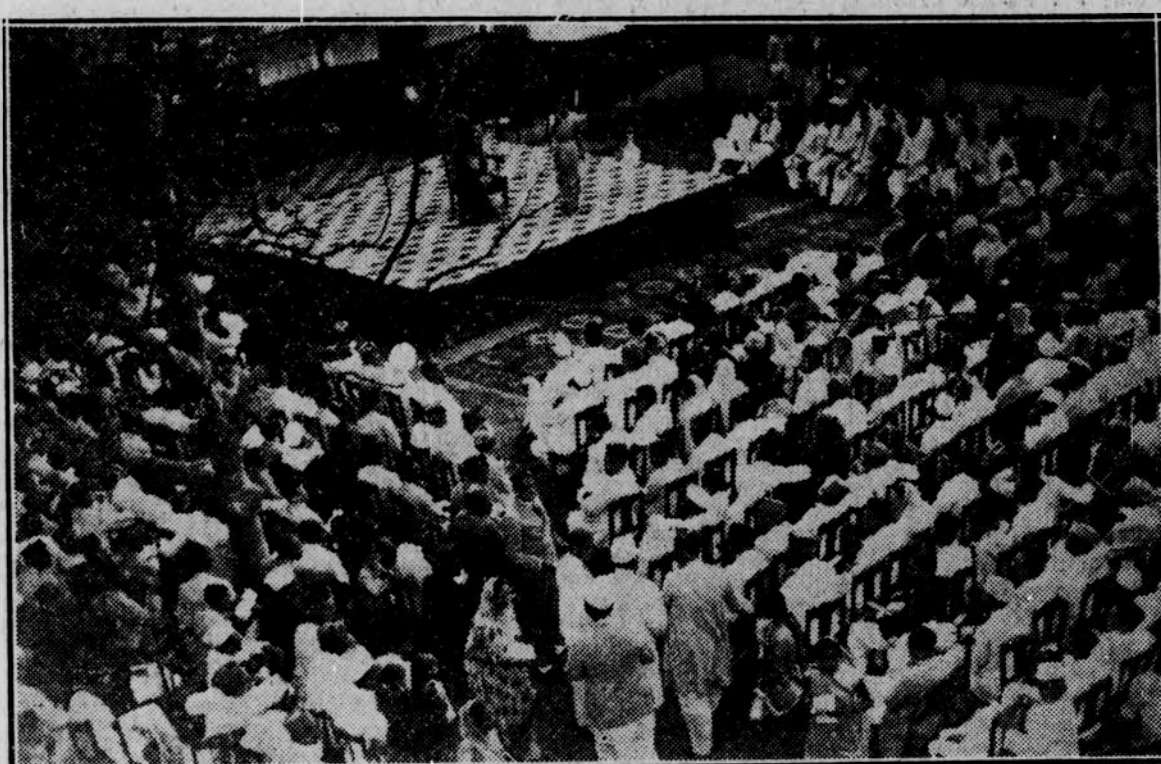
PRESIDENT'S RULING. The President said the scope and purpose of the Bill was to give protection so that the Legislature would be entitled to impose conditions on which protection would be granted. The Chair had on fourth June 1924 ruled as in order. Mr. Patel's amendment raising the same principle. (Applause.)

Mr. Thampian: "This side is grateful for your ruling."

Sir B. L. Mitter: "Every side is grateful; why this side only. (Laughter.)"

Mr. Mody: "We can be unhappy also."

PROTECTION FOR LABOUR. Mr. Thampian moved an amendment and when Mr. Joshi rose, Sir Lancelot Graham recalling the previous ruling of the Chair



Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri performed the opening ceremony of the extension of the Chandra Ramji Girls' High School building on Sunday. Photo shows the students of the school giving a demonstration of dancing.

on 4th June 1924, said Mr. Joshi's amendment proposing conditions for the protection of labour was outside the scope of a Bill proposed to protect the industry.

Mr. Joshi contended that in 1923 on the Match Protection Bill such an amendment had been allowed. He maintained that if it was right to impose conditions regarding capital being Rupee or Indian, it was also right to impose conditions regarding Labour. He did not like Government's continuous obstructive attitude and wanted a ruling to settle the matter for good.

AMENDMENT IN ORDER. The President said the Chair's ruling on 4th June 1924 had subsequently been altered on the same day and in view of 1928 ruling the Chair held it was more equitable to hold that the Amendment of Mr. Joshi was in order. (Cheers.)

FOLLOW BRITISH METHOD. Mr. Joshi then moved an amendment that, in addition to the conditions proposed by Mr. Thampian, protection should be subject to proper conditions of life for workers and the fixation of price to be charged for the article produced. Mr. Joshi said he had been longer interested in the industry than either Sir Joseph Bhore or Mr. Mody. The former's interest would last five years and the latter had already changed the industry (Laughter.)

He followed the British system where Government insisted, in the case of the iron and steel industry, that reorganization of the industry must take place before protection was given. The Government of India must similarly compel the industry to reorganise itself and agree to the conditions proposed by Mr. Thampian and the speaker.

Lengthy discussion followed in which many members participated. Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Sitaram Raju, Maulana Shafi Daude, and Mr. Maswood Ahmed advocated the imposition of conditions on industries receiving State Protection, while Mr. Clow, Mr. James and Bhai Permanand opposed the amendments.

SOCIALISM IN CONCEALED FORM. Sir Joseph Bhore said the amendment's proposed State control over industry and would introduce Socialism in a concealed form. In conditions as they existed to-day such control over industry was not justified.

Sir Joseph Bhore concluded: "If the industry comes up for extension of protection after the stipulated period, fullest justification of its demand will be required. I think the industry will be wide to take this warning and set its house in order, as Government will demand a very high standard from it when it comes again for assistance."

The amendment was rejected by 57 votes to 30. All clauses were then passed.

FOR THIRD READING. Sir Joseph Bhore moved the third reading without speech whereupon Mr. Sarma and others moved closure of the debate.

The President: "I cannot accept closure at this stage" (Laughter.) The President warned the House that no discussion of the principle of protection

COMMUNALISM IN TRADE

Move To Organise Muslim Chamber Of Commerce

NEW DELHI, April 16.

At a meeting of the Muslim traders of Delhi, which was attended by several Muslim Members of the Assembly, it has been decided to establish a Muslim Chamber of Commerce at Delhi and a provisional committee has been appointed to work out the scheme.

Seth Abdullah Haroon presiding, declared that a chamber was the only channel through which the voice of Muslim traders could be heard.

Sir Muhammad Yaqub regretted that, though it was obvious that to safeguard their trade Muslims should have to fight hard, they were doing nothing. He often wondered whether Muslim traders would exist in India or not.

Doctor Ziauddin Ahmed said that long experience had taught him that commercial war and politics went together. He had come to the conclusion that things mostly in the hands of Muslim traders were heavily taxed.—A. P.

HUGE MARINE TURTLE Seventh Of Its Kind Discovered In Colombo

COLOMBO, April 16. The seventh of its kind discovered in the world, a huge marine turtle, is one of the latest additions to the Colombo Museum.

Discovered by Mr. P. E. P. Deraniyagala, Assistant Marine Biologist of Mannar, the length of the shell of the new turtle is about 3½ to 4 feet.

For the past fifty years scientists thought that the world possessed only six marine turtles, namely, one Leather Turtle, one Green Turtle, one Hawk's Bill and three Loggerheads. The new discovery now brings the total of known turtles up to seven.

The new turtle has been named Garettia Gigas as it is the biggest of the Loggerhead turtles.—United Press.

Police Officer Assaulted

LAHORE, April 16. A police officer who ordered a Tongawala not to drive rashly and followed the Tonga when he did not carry out his instructions, is alleged to have been beaten by a number of Tongawalas near Muzaffargarh. The officer was rescued by some constables. The police are making inquiries.—A. P.

would be allowed.

Sir Abdur Rahim said they could propose rejection of the Bill because certain conditions they tried to impose on protection had not been granted. The President agreed.

The House adjourned till quarter past nine for night sitting to pass the Bill.—A. P.

FRONTIER DEMANDS OBEIDULLAH'S RELEASE

Deputation Of Relatives To See "Red Shirt" Prisoner

PESHAWAR, April 16.

On receipt of information that Obeidullah Khan has not abandoned the hunger-strike, a deputation of rear relatives under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan Utmanzal, Ex-President of the "Redn Shirts", left Peshawar last night for Sialkot, to prevail upon Obeidullah to discontinue the hunger-strike.

The members of the deputation consist of Hidayatullah Khan, brother of Obeidullah Khan, Abduwali Khan, the younger son of Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, "the Frontier Gandhi", Sirblan Khan, cousin of Dr. Khan Sahib, Sultan Mohad Khan, nephew of Dr. Khan Sahib, Mohammad Umar Khan, another relative.

Great anxiety is prevailing throughout the Frontier Province and Obeidullah Khan's unconditional and immediate release is being demanded.—United Press.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK EXPRESS TRAIN

RANGOON, April 16.

Unsuccessful attempt to wreck 1 Up Express was made on Friday at 7-30 p.m. by placing a 10 feet long rail in the southern end of Sabintha station platform. The train was running at a speed of 25 to 40 miles an hour and hitting violently flung the obstruction on the platform damaging a lamp post.

Fortunately none was injured and no loss was sustained. The Agent of Burma Railway was travelling in the train.—United Press.

THREE BROTHERS ARRESTED

For Alleged Harboursing Political Absconder

CHANDPUR, April 16. Three brothers of Hari Kumar Roy Choudhury, a political absconder who was arrested recently have been arrested on a charge of harbouring him.—(United Press.)

U. S. MONETARY CONFERENCE

Members Of Congress Summoned To Attend By Leader Of Silver Bloc

SPECIAL CABLE

WASHINGTON, April 15.

A summons to all members of Congress to attend the monetary conference on April 23 has been issued by Mr. Thomas one of the leaders of the silver bloc to consider every possible line of action towards settling the nation's monetary problems.

Silver remonetisation will be discussed first.

BOMBAY'S NEW MAYOR Mr. H. Rahimtoola To Succeed Dr. Javle

The Corporation Hall was packed on Monday afternoon with councillors who had come specially to vote for the Mayoral Election. This is one of the few occasions when councillors show their presence in large numbers. Although the election was proceeded with at 3 p.m. (B.T.) the candidates as well as the councillors came to the hall nearly an hour before time.

There were three candidates, viz., Mr. G. I. Griffiths, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola and Mr. J. A. Lalji. This year was a Muslim councillor's turn to occupy the Mayoral chair but apart from the two Muslim candidates, Mr. G. I. Griffiths who failed last year also tried his luck.

Mr. Hosenally Rahimtoola has been elected Mayor in succession to Dr. Javle.

THE VOTING.

	Votes.
Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola	51
Mr. J. A. Lalji	32
Mr. G. I. Griffiths	23

Mr. Griffiths was eliminated from the contest and the next round of ballot was proceeded with between Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola and Mr. J. A. Lalji. The result was as under:—

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola	72
Mr. J. A. Lalji	35

Mr. Rahimtoola was declared duly elected Mayor for the ensuing year.

DETAILS OF ELECTION.

In the first round Mr. Griffiths was eliminated as he got only 23 votes against 51 votes of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola and 32 votes of Mr. J. A. Lalji.

In the second round, the Mayor announced amidst cheers Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola duly elected as his successor, as he received 70 votes against 35 of Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji.

NEW MAYOR IN CHAIR.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola then occupied the chair and thanked his colleagues for electing him as Mayor for the ensuing year. He

assured the House that he would try his best to maintain the best traditions and dignity of the House and expressed a hope that he will be fully supported in that attempt.

Mr. H. A. Lalji then moved a resolution to place on record the Corporation's great appreciation of the services the retiring Mayor had rendered and also the ability and the courtesy with which he had discharged his duties.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh seconded the resolution which was supported by a number of councillors and was passed unanimously.

DR. JAVLE'S THANKS.

Dr. M. C. Javle, the retired Mayor thanked the House for passing the resolution and remarked that he went to the Chair without the support of the progressive Party of which he was a member. He thanked the Municipal Commissioner, the Secretary assistant Secretary and the Municipal staff for assisting him in his work as Mayor.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Bengal Muslims And Political Situation

CALCUTTA, April 16.

A Conference of the Muslim Nationalist workers of the province will be held on April 29 at Dental College Hall to discuss the present political situation in the country and to formulate a programme of work.—United Press.

Temple Donation For Bihar Relief

BARODA, April 16.

A donation of Rs. 1001 has been given towards the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund from the Swaminarayan Temple Establishment at Vedtal, the seat of the Gadi of the Acharya in Gujarat.—United Press.

RAILWAY STATION GUTTED

Disastrous Fire Cause
1 Lakh Damage

RANGOON, April 16.

A pig fire completely destroyed the S. W. A. Railway station building, the Station Master's quarters and the Menialas' quarter, the vendors stall and the whole bazar excepting a few vegetable stalls adjoining the station at 3-30 yesterday morning.

Many houses in the adjoining village behind the station were gutted. Currency notes valued at Rs. 10,000 were burnt.

A strong breeze was responsible for such an extensive damage. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.

The cause of the fire is not known.—United Press.

ALLEGED ABSCONDERS ARRESTED

LUDHIANA, April 16.

It is reported that the Jagraon Police have arrested four persons, two of them alleged to be absconding dacoits and the other two their accomplices.

A few days ago while wandering about the village Bahmi Pura in Jagraon Tehsil, at night, time they were challenged by a zamindar as being suspects. At this the absconders took him to task and threatened his life. He raised an alarm at which other people from the village turned up.

After firing a few shots to terrorise the people they made good their escape. The police have arrested the miscreants.—United Press.